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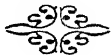
WHAT
DO
YOU
KNOW ?

*a thousand
general knowledge
questions and
answers by*

JOHN P. WYNN



*based on the famous
B.B.C. programmes of
the same name*



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TO JOAN

for her unfailing support, helpful
encouragement and realistic criticism

Preface

A radio audience of between five and six million persons in Britain and many more overseas have been listening, for the past two years, to the weekly **WHAT DO YOU KNOW?** Programmes, broadcast by the B.B.C.

Investigations have shown that in the short time of its existence this programme has become very popular with the listeners in general, and the question arises why an unspectacular and not at all glamorous programme should draw such great interest and be so much liked.

The answer is easy. We all like to accumulate odd fragments of knowledge and, such is human nature, we all enjoy a certain degree of what the Germans call 'Schadenfreude' while we are watching others undergoing an examination. If they know the answer and we don't—well, we say that they are supposed to be experts and we cannot attempt to emulate their brilliance. If they don't know the answer, does that not prove that they are not better than we are? But frequently there is that sweet occasion when the expert proves his ignorance while we—we, the unbrilliant, anonymous listeners—beat him in his own field, and are rewarded with the admiring exclamations of our wives, husbands, children and parents.

This seems to be the secret of the success of **WHAT DO YOU KNOW?**

This book has been written to give some entertainment to those who like to see their questions in black on white, who prefer a written to an oral examination.

The questions have not been chosen to fall into any preconceived pattern. They do not require expert knowledge in specialised fields. Their entertainment value lies perhaps in the fact that they are a completely mixed lot of which everybody should be able to know at least some of the answers. Experience has shown that it is not the specialised expert who is particularly good at this kind of contest. Therefore, complicated, technical and scientific questions have been omitted altogether and greater attention has been paid to more ordinary and popular matters. Here we often fail to find the right answers: it is astonishing to see how little we know consciously of the little things in life—the colour of a three-halfpenny stamp, the cost of a telephone call, the number of lace holes in a man's shoe—in short, the things we take for granted, and on which we hardly ever waste a second thought.

If this book gains only a fraction of the many friends which the B.B.C. broadcasts of *WHAT DO YOU KNOW?* have made both in this country and overseas the Author's purpose will have been fulfilled.

J. P. W.

London, W.1

June, 1955

‘Some people have a disinterested desire
for knowledge. It’s not an ignoble desire.’

W. Somerset Maugham

★ Paper I ★

1. In a number of towns both in this country and abroad, fluorides are added to the water supply. Why?
2. What is a counter-tenor?
3. What was meant by the Saxon Shore?
4. What is the Talmud?
5. The elephant is the emblem of the Republican Party in the United States. What is the emblem of the Democratic Party?
6. What was Sir Winston Churchill's first post in the government and when was he appointed to it?
7. What is the difference between haematite and a haemostat?
8. When is Trinity Sunday?
9. What is a Deemster?
10. What is meant by 'the silent change'?
11. Why is Portland cement so called?
12. If you have tossed a coin six times and it has come up tails every time, what are the chances that it comes up heads the seventh time?
13. What was "The Thunderer"?
14. What is the origin of Mrs. Grundy?
15. What is a Penang Lawyer?
16. At what University was Hamlet educated?
17. What musical note is twice as long as a semi-demi-semi-quaver?
18. Six languages other than English are spoken in the British Isles. (One of them is almost extinct). Name them all.

19. Which part of the world is a condominium administered jointly by the United Kingdom and the United States of America?
20. What does the word 'auslese' on German wines mean?

Paper 2 ★

1. Name two parts of the British Commonwealth which have two official languages each.
2. Which is the largest ship afloat?
3. What is the difference between a hyperbola and hyperbole?
4. Which country used to be called Caledonia?
5. What is New Caledonia?
6. What are Red Letter Days?
7. What position did Herr von Ribbentrop hold in Hitler's Cabinet?
8. Capers are often used for salads and sauces; what precisely are they?
9. If a serviceman wears a crimson medal ribbon, which decoration would he have been awarded?
10. What is an abacus?
11. By what other name do we know a country called Nippon?
12. Where would a motor car come from if it carried a nationality plate with the letters GBM?
13. The symbol for the chemical element Sodium is Na—why?
14. In America members of a certain profession are called realtors. What would we call them here?
15. What is the difference between a farthingale and a martingale?

16. What is the time in New York when it is 12.0 noon GMT in Britain?
17. One of the Livery Companies of the City of London is that of the Mercers. What were the Mercers?
18. When was D—Day in the last war?
19. What was a Bradbury?
20. What are callisthenics?

★ Paper 3 ★

1. What is the difference between a cineraria and a cinerarium?
2. What is the British equivalent for the American word 'mortician'?
3. What is isinglass, and what is it used for?
4. How many years have a couple been married to celebrate a ruby wedding?
5. Yorkshire is divided into North, East and West Riding. Why is there no South Riding?
6. Why is a drawing room so called?
7. Why is a bus so called?
8. To which famous building do we refer when we speak of Her Majesty's Palace of Westminster?
9. What is the official name of the force to which a Mountie belongs?
10. What is a Cable's Length in the British Navy?
11. Why does the Income Tax year in Britain begin on April 6?
12. After whom or what is the Bren gun named?

13. If someone were to ask you the way to the Collegiate Church of St. Peter in London, where would you direct him to go?
14. In Scotland the Duke of Rothesay follows the Queen immediately in precedence. Who is the Duke of Rothesay?
15. What is a young hare called?
16. Where would a man live if he earns his money in Cruzeiros?
17. Name three new sovereign states outside the British Commonwealth which have been established since the end of the last war?
18. A person carrying a Monegasque passport would be a citizen of which country?
19. What is the difference between a philologist, philogynist and a philodendron?
20. To which country do we refer when we speak of the Lone Star State?

★ Paper 4 ★

1. Two independent sovereign republics are governed entirely by negroes. Which are they?
2. What exactly do the letters U.S.S.R. stand for?
3. What is a Wyandotte?
4. What would be wrong with the following B.B.C. announcement: "You have been listening to the 10th Symphony by Ludwig van Beethoven, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham"?
5. What is a man who has the letters M.H.K. behind his name?

6. What is the difference between a tint and a shade?
7. What do newspaper men mean when they say that an item of news has been 'fudged'?
8. The Atlantic has been bridged. Where?
9. What do we mean by the Pillars of Hercules?
10. What are the official languages spoken in Switzerland?
11. During the first World War British troops fought in Mesopotamia. What is that country called now?
12. What is a coracle?
13. Over many works of music we find the letters MM followed by a figure. What do they mean?
14. What is the Board of Green Cloth?
15. Can you explain the derivation of the words Essex, Sussex and Wessex?
16. What is a Writer to the Signet?
17. With what decoration is a red ribbon with blue edges worn?
18. British Members of Parliament receive a salary of £1,000 per year; how much do Members of the House of Lords receive?
19. What is (a) Tantalus, (b) Tantalum?
20. In which country would you find Smörrebröd?

★ Paper 5 ★

1. Two European countries apart from Britain have female rulers. Which are they?
2. There is in Europe an important and powerful sovereign state with only about 1,000 inhabitants—which is it?
3. What is sago?

4. Why was a Red Cross chosen as a symbol of international charitable work?
5. Where did the turkey come from?
6. What is Lyddite?
7. Put into right order of rank, starting with the highest rank: Baron, Earl, Viscount, Marquess.
8. What is Sauerkraut?
9. The man who looks after the Nation's purse is called the Chancellor of the Exchequer. How did the Exchequer come to be so called?
10. To which country did Israel, or Palestine as it was called then, belong before it became a British Mandate after the first World War?
11. Which reigning European Queen was a member of the English nobility before her marriage?
12. Whose official residence is No. 11, Downing Street?
13. How would you address an Archbishop in a letter?
14. Which famous personage was born at No. 17, Bruton Street, Mayfair, London, W.1?
15. What is the size of a cricket pitch?
16. Up to what amount are penny coins legal tender?
17. Why is a tangerine so called?
18. What is more, 36 gills or one gallon?
19. What is the title of the wife of an Earl?
20. Has there ever been an English Pope?

★ Paper 6 ★

1. On cheque forms the letters "C" or "M" appear. What do they stand for?

2. What do we mean by Cinquecento?
3. What is a Royal Peculiar?
4. The former Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements exists no longer; it is now part of other territories and colonies. Can you name them?
5. What is the title of the Queen's representative in a Dominion?
6. The head of an Embassy is called an Ambassador. What is the rank of a head of a Legation?
7. What is malt?
8. Which of the two is larger in area: the British Commonwealth or the U.S.S.R?
9. What does Double Demy mean?
10. What does the word Valetudinarian mean?
11. Which country has the word Helvetia on its postage stamps and what does it mean?
12. What is the original meaning of the phrase, "to be on tenter-hooks"?
13. Whose official residence is Lambeth Palace?
14. And whose official residence is Fulham Palace?
15. Which are the Cinque Ports? Name three or more.
16. Which new kingdom arose in Africa after the last War?
17. Chinese burn joss sticks. What is a joss?
18. To whom, or to which authority are foreign diplomats in Britain accredited?
19. What do the letters E. and O.E. on invoices and bills etc. mean?
20. What would a small leopard's head on a silver spoon or plate signify?

★ Paper 7 ★

1. What do we mean by the Norman Period of Architecture?
2. What is the meaning of the word yclept?
3. What is the difference between calligraphy and calefaction?
4. Can you name the four English Quarter Days?
5. How much does a pint of water weigh?
6. The Hilary Term at Cambridge University began on January 13—what is wrong in this sentence?
7. What are the duties of the City Remembrancer?
8. What is a Yarborough?
9. What is a dry-bible?
10. Which authority is in charge of the regulations for the employment of children and young persons?
11. Which authority controls the admission of solicitors?
12. What are dietetics?
13. What is the maximum weight of a professional lightweight boxer?
14. The United Nations have accepted a resolution condemning genocide. What is genocide?
15. Which animal used to be called a camelopard?
16. What is an ampersand?
17. Which country was once called Lusitania?
18. Which European country still has colonies in North America?
19. What is Botulism?
20. What is popularly supposed to be the origin of the word bayonet?

★ Paper 8 ★

1. What was the capital of England before London?
2. What are Semantics?
3. September means the seventh month—yet it is the ninth month of the year. How do you explain that?
4. From which part of the world does Chablis come?
5. Who is the Master of the Royal Mint?
6. Which is the capital of the State of New York?
7. What was a wayzgoose?

a

9. From where to where does Watling Street run?
10. What is a copytaster?
11. What are prismatic colours? Can you name them?
12. What is the Heaviside Layer?
13. How many squares are there on a chess board?
14. In which trade do operators reckon by ems?
15. Approximately how far is the sun from the earth?
16. What is the difference between entomology and etymology?
17. What are the equivalent ranks in the Army and Royal Air Force to Captain, Royal Navy?
18. If you were to see a ship with the letters H.M.T.S. in front of its name, what kind of a ship would it be?
19. What is the difference between a quadrille and a quadron?
20. What is the Burnham Scale?

★ Paper 9 ★

1. One of London's landmarks is the Monument; what or whom does it commemorate?
2. A town in North Africa means, translated, the name of the residence of the President of the United States. Which town is it?
3. Who or what is the Taoiseach?
4. Two of the following are not states of the United States of America: Nebraska, Arkansas, Rhode Island, Alaska, Massachusetts, Omaha, Kansas.
5. What did the ancients mean by the four elements?
6. Which authority is responsible for the operation and administration of Her Majesty's Coastguard?
7. What are the qualifications for a person to obtain Legal Aid?
8. What is (a) a Hydrangea, (b) Hydraemia?
9. What was Mimi's real name in "La Bohème"?
10. What is the job of the Public Trustee?
11. Diaghileff changed the title of the ballet "Chopiniana" to one which is now very famous. What is it?
12. What is the Bundestag?
13. Why is worsted yarn so called?
14. Which city is known as the 'Venice of the North'?
15. Who are the Military Knights of Windsor?
16. Where did the B.B.C. have their first studio?
17. Which authority controls the sale of explosives and dangerous drugs in this country?
18. In which part of the world would you find (a) puszta, (b) pampa, (c) steppe?
19. What is an orrery?

20. What is the difference between ascetics and aesthetics?

★ Paper 10 ★

1. The Post Office has a Submarine Superintendent. What, do you think, are his functions?
2. In which countries outside France and the French Union is French an official language?
3. In which month of the year does the Jewish New Year usually begin?
4. Name all European kingdoms except Great Britain.
5. What is a tautology?
6. What is the connection between a megalith, a dolmen and a menhir?
7. What is the title of the officer commanding the Royal Marines?
8. What is the difference between a burgess and a burgee?
9. The head of a European state is called the Caudillo. Who is he?
10. What does the word chthonian mean, and how is it pronounced?
11. If your cookery book says a dish should be parboiled, what does it mean?
12. Who is known as the Duchess of Normandy?
13. If someone were to bring escudos back from his holiday where, do you think, did he spend it?
14. What is the difference between zenith and nadir?
15. Who is the Primate of England, and who the Primate of All England?
16. Who or what was Nobel, commemorated in the Nobel Prize.

17. How much of an estate is free of Death Duty?
18. Where would you find your thyroid gland?
19. Why is Camembert cheese so called?
20. The Dominical letter for the year 1956 is 'A'. What does this signify?

★ Paper II ★

1. The Royal Academy has one Hon. Academician Extraordinary. Do you know who he or she is?
2. Is a marine trumpet a mollusc, a sea anemone, a bugle used by the Royal Marines Band, a kind of deep-sea fish or a string instrument?
3. What is the difference between a simple and a compound fracture?
4. Are dolphins and porpoises fish or mammals?
5. Why is it hotter in summer than in winter?
6. After what is the glengarry, the Scottish cap, called?
7. Why are two white ensigus usually hoisted in British warships in action?
8. What is a neap tide?
9. What is the original meaning of the word paper?
10. What is mustard made of?
11. In which branch of the armed forces do we have a corporal-major?
12. What is the difference between the First Lord of the Admiralty and the First Sea Lord?
13. What is an oologist?
14. What is the longer distance by road, from London to Glasgow, or from London to Edinburgh?

15. How many gallons, do you think, does one of those Texan 10-gallon hats hold?
16. When is a year divisible by 4 not a leap year?
17. Can you name one or two chemical substances which are twice as heavy as lead?
18. What is the minimum age for marriage in England?
19. What is the difference between logic and logistics?
20. Under whose authority do the Royal Marines come—the Admiralty or the Army Council?

★ Paper 12 ★

1. When did the Twentieth Century begin?
2. What is the difference between assault and battery?
3. What is the Rothamsted Experimental Station?
4. What is the Monroe Doctrine?
5. What are "Mother Carey's Chickens"?
6. What is the difference in legal language between a child and a young person?
7. What is amber?
8. And what is ambergris?
9. What was meant by the Ottoman Empire?
10. What was meant by the Philosopher's Stone?
11. What is a lychgate?
12. Is Turkey a European or an Asiatic country?
13. It is a maxim of British Law that everybody has the right to be tried by his peers, i.e. his equals. By which body would a Member of the House of Lords be tried?
14. Where, in the United States of America, is French spoken by a large proportion of the population?

15. Who would use the expressions Bodoni, Garamond, and Plantin?
16. What is a Pyrrhic victory?
17. What is a referendum?
18. Macedonia is politically part of several countries—can you name them?
19. "The ship sailed 320 knots during the day"—what is wrong with this sentence?
20. What is the difference between a jobber and a broker on the Stock Exchange?

★ Paper 13 ★

1. What is a (a) gnome, and (b) gnomon?
2. Every motor car has an odometer. What is it?
3. Which country or countries have the colours black, red and yellow in horizontal stripes in their national flag?
4. Does Berwick-upon-Tweed lie in England or Scotland?
5. What is a shofar?
6. And what is a shogun?
7. What is a Stakhanovite?
8. The expression 'French Empire' was changed a few years ago. What are France and her overseas possessions called now?
9. Who were the Pre-Raphaelites?
10. How much does a three-minute trunk call cost within the British Isles, being made at 7 p.m.?
11. "He drinks like a fish"—is this comparison right or wrong?
12. Why does a Drum Major swing his staff?
13. Which Cambridge College has a quadrangle?

14. Who appoints the Bishops in the Church of England?
15. Livorno is the name of an Italian town; what is the English name for it?
16. What is meant by the Trucial Coast?
17. What instruments are usually used in a String Quartet?
18. Which of these towns is further west, Liverpool or Edinburgh?
19. Where is the Tyrrhenian Sea?
20. Who was President Eisenhower's opponent at the 1952 Presidential Elections? To which party did he belong?

★ Paper I4 ★

1. Do you know another name for the crane fly?
2. What is the more common word for Sodium Chloride?
3. Can you name three British actors who, in recent years, have received knighthoods?
4. The port—that is the left side of a ship—used to be called differently. How?
5. What is a numismatist?
6. Who was Sheraton?
7. Which football team is called the Toffee-men?
8. From which animal does one get catgut?
9. What is the principal point of the Salic Law?
10. What is an Aeolian Harp?
11. What is a concordat?
12. Which famous painter bore the family name Zanzio?
13. What is a corroborree?

14. What is meant in heraldry by 'blazoning' a coat of arms?
15. Which famous Englishman was the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo?
16. What child is "fair and wise and good and gay"?
17. What was the name of the person whose adventures were described in Robinson Crusoe?
18. What was the original meaning of the word 'spinster'?
19. How many passengers had the 'Mayflower' when she brought the Pilgrim Fathers to America?
20. What is pemmican?

★ Paper 15 ★

1. Who is the Chief Magistrate of the City of London?
2. Where would you find Mercator's Projection?
3. What is after-damp, and where would you find it?
4. What was the surname of Michelangelo, the painter?
5. Which part of Germany was British 65 years ago?
6. Which English King was the grandson of a tanner?
7. The name of an American town means, translated, the city of "Brotherly Love". Which town is it?
8. When does a British merchantman fly the Blue Ensign and not the usual Red Ensign?
9. After whom was Mount Everest named?
10. 'The French tricolor consists of three vertical stripes of equal width in blue, white and red.' Right or wrong. If wrong, why?
11. Who was called the "Keeper of the King's Conscience"?

12. Why is the American Fulbright Act important for British students and professors?
13. How old was Methuselah when he died?
14. What was the original meaning of Elephant and Castle?
15. What is the difference between slander and libel?
16. What is the literal meaning of a Devil's Advocate?
17. What is vanilla?
18. What is the difference between a somnambulist and a funambulist?
19. Where is the original Temple Bar which used to stand at the junction of the Strand and Fleet Street in London?
20. What is a panegyric?

Paper 16 ★

1. What is the Dannebrog?
2. What do actors and actresses mean by "the ghost walks"?
3. What is a dingo?
4. After whom is Lord's Cricket Ground called?
5. When is Hallowe'en and why is it so called?
6. Which British colony has a common frontier with Brazil?
7. Why is electricity so called?
8. Where is the island of Tresco?
9. What do test pilots and physicists mean when they speak of MACH 1?
10. What are the duties of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod?

11. What happens when there is (a) an eclipse of the sun and (b) an eclipse of the moon?
12. Which part of the British Commonwealth is nearest to the South Pole?
13. The Nuffield Foundation sometime ago sponsored the establishment of a chair of gerontology? What is gerontology?
14. In which sport would the expression "sin bin" be used, and what does it mean?
15. How much notice must one give the Superintendent Registrar of Marriages if one wants to get married (a) by certificate with licence, (b) by certificate only?
16. What was the "Spirit of St. Louis"?
17. Which constituency did Sir Winston Churchill first represent in Parliament?
18. A well-known British soldier is Constable of the Royal Palace and the Fortress of London and Master Gunner of St. James's Park. Do you know who he is?
19. Where are the headquarters of the Suez Canal Company?
20. Is a bastinado (a) a Mexican dish, (b) a form of punishment, (c) a Spanish tavern?

★ Paper 17 ★

1. What do we call one thousand million and what do the Americans call it?
2. There is only one crime in English Law that does not allow bail for the accused. What is it?
3. I Zingari is one of England's most exclusive cricket Clubs—what does its name mean?
4. What is Biltong?

5. Who is the Lord of the Isles?
6. What is, or was Chance-Medley?
7. Why is the colour Magenta so called?
8. How much does it cost to get married before a Registrar if both parties live in the same district?
9. Which well-known composer had a musical instrument named after him?
10. What is the colour of the present British half-penny stamp?
11. Which playing card is called the Curse of Scotland?
12. In which country is a unit of currency a quetzal?
13. What is ergot?
14. What is the geometrical description of the brass 3d. bit?
15. How could you calculate the circumference of a circle if you know its diameter?
16. Which months are close-season for salmon fishing?
17. What is tragacanth?
18. What is a water soldier?
19. Two parts of the British Isles were once called Mona. Which are they?
20. What is the difference between black and white pepper?

★ Paper 18 ★

1. What are our so-called silver coins made from, that is, those minted since the end of the last war?
2. Why is Mothering Sunday so called?
3. How many stripes has the flag of the United States?
4. In which continent live the largest number of members of the British Commonwealth?

5. Complete the name of the following famous company:
“The Governor and Company of Adventurers of
England trading into . . .”
6. What is bottomry?
7. In which parts of the United Kingdom are £5 notes
issued by the Bank of England not legal tender?
8. To which country did Israel, or Palestine as it was
called then, belong—before it became a British mandate
after the first World War?
9. What do the letters ELT on a telegram stand for and
what do they signify?
10. Why is a sedan chair so called?
11. What is the difference between argot and argon?
12. How did the Jeep get its name?
13. If a girl's wardrobe caught fire, what would happen to
her nylon stockings?
14. What have the christian names John, Theodore and
Nathaniel in common?
15. Why is a hat trick so called?
16. What was the more popular name of Colonel William
Cody?
17. What was the value of a groat, the old British silver
coin?
18. What is the correct name for Eire or Southern Ireland?
19. Which is the Supreme Judicial Authority for the
United Kingdom?
20. What is (a) a parable, (b) a parabola?

★ Paper 19 ★

1. For which purpose would you use a plectrum?

2. Into which sea does the Volga flow?
3. What did the letters B.B.C. stand for in 1923?
4. What is the official name of Petticoat Lane, the famous market street in London?
5. The High Court of Justice has a division which deals among others, with the probate of wills. What is the exact name of that division?
6. Which animal lays eggs like a reptile, suckles its young like a mammal, burrows like a rodent, has a duck's bill and webbed feet?
7. Why is the St. Leger, the famous race, so called?
8. Which European writer adopted his own country's name?
9. Which Bishop of the Church in Wales is Archbishop of Wales?
10. At what speed are ordinary (not long-playing) gramophone records played?
11. What is silviculture?
12. Would it be a compliment or an insult to be told that one is uxorious?
13. What do journalists mean by the term 'cheesecake'?
14. Name any four of the Muses, stating in each case over what branch of art or knowledge she presided.
15. What distance must a football have travelled so that it is deemed in play?
16. Which is the largest English county?
17. What is a sixer?
18. Which is the largest office building in the world?
19. Where is Van Diemen's Land?
20. What are tin cans made of?

Paper 20 ★

1. What is a woggle?
2. Can a man marry his widow's sister?
3. What is bêche-de-mer?
4. What and where is the International Date Line?
5. In which kind of sport would you find a 'potlid' in the 'house'?
6. What or where is the Court of Arches?
7. What is a carapace?
8. For what was Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell famous?
9. What is the difference between diatonic and diatonic?
10. Where is the 'twin' of Cleopatra's Needle which stands on the Embankment in London?
11. Of how many lines is the picture composed which we see on our television screens?
12. The word negus has two meanings, what are they?
13. Eskimos in Alaska and other Arctic regions produce tools, carvings, etc. from ivory. As there are no elephants living in the Arctic, where does the ivory come from?
14. What is a palindrome?
15. What is a cardoon?
16. Which English poet had the christian names Percy Bysshe?
17. What was the last thing found in Pandora's Box?
18. What is ligan?
19. What is the Remedy of a coin?
20. Mr. Gladstone was four times Prime Minister. During the last three ministries domestic politics were largely dominated by a single issue. What was it?

★ Paper 2I ★

1. What are finings?
2. What is a way-board?
3. Which planet is nearest to the sun and which the most distant from the sun?
4. Who or what was a mantua-maker?
5. What famous Ball took place in the town of Ballymuch?
6. What is a bonspiel?
7. What, when or where is Lammas?
8. Which English town was called Sarum?
9. What is the permissible highest number of British Members of the Order of Merit?
10. What is the capital of the State of California?
11. What was the capital of Lilliput in Gulliver's Travels?
12. What is the status of Newfoundland in the British Commonwealth?
13. What is a grilse?
14. Which famous Englishman had the title and christian names, the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley?
15. What is another name for love-apple?
16. What is Pennillion?
17. What is an 'April Gentleman'?
18. Can you name two London rivers—existing or not—excluding the Thames?
19. At what hours is it forbidden to sound a horn of a motor car in built-up areas?
20. Two countries now form the Island once called Hispaniola. Which are they?

★ Paper 22 ★

1. Is contango a (a) Spanish dance, (b) Stock Exchange term, (c) South American fruit (d) part of an escalator?
2. Why is the Adam's Apple so called?
3. How many legs has (a) a fly, (b) a spider, (c) a lobster?
4. Can you name three Royal Boroughs?
5. What is printed on the back of a Bank of England £5 note?
6. What is a catalyst?
7. What well-known mechanical device was named after a hangman?
8. For what county did W. G. Grace play?
9. What are the main ingredients from which glass is made?
10. What is a willy-willy?
11. Which queen is buried in Peterborough Cathedral?
12. Which American President was once a Major in the British Army?
13. What do the Americans mean when they speak of the Dustbowl?
14. Why was a dog-cart so called?
15. What is a paronym?
16. What is known as the 'Lighthouse of the Mediterranean'?
17. What is the Court of Session?
18. Which animal was once given a government position?
19. Can anybody deal in stocks and shares?
20. What is a guidon?

★ Paper 23 ★

1. What is a gazebo?
2. Which regiment has been nicknamed the 'Cherry-Pickers'?
3. What is the Helston Furry?
4. What is the difference between a rector and a vicar?
5. Which British orders confer the rank of Dame?
6. What is Julianne?
7. What was the trade or profession of a fletcher?
8. What is the christian name of the Queen of Greece, and what was her nationality before she was married?
9. What is a snotty?
10. Who were the Beaker Folk?
11. What is the meaning of the word serendipity?
12. Which countries being integral parts of the Soviet Union are Members of the United Nations in addition to the Soviet Union?
13. If a man is called a Pecksniff, what is meant by it?
14. What significance have the 38th and the 49th Parallels?
15. What is a humerus?
16. What is a humidior?
17. If you were turning the knobs of your radio set and suddenly you heard the word 'Mayday', what would it convey to you?
18. What was the reason for choosing the letters SOS as an international emergency signal?
19. What is the difference between a seismologist and a semeiologist?
20. What is meant by stratocracy?

★ Paper 24 ★

1. What was the original purpose of an obelisk?
2. In which part of London is the Tower of London?
3. What is Meerschaum, the material from which old-fashioned pipes were made?
4. Is a pedal cyclist compelled, under the Highway Code, to use a bell?
5. Describe the traffic sign warning motorists of a school.
6. As what would a tonsorial artist be more commonly known?
7. What is the title of the wife of a viceroy?
8. Is a palfrey (a) a mediaeval gauntlet, (b) a fish, (c) a horse?
9. From which part of the Commonwealth does our main supply of cloves and clove-oil come?
10. What is a Perpetual Curate?
11. What was a scapegoat originally?
12. Why does ice float on water?
13. Cinderella did not really wear a glass slipper, it was made from a different material. Can you say what it was made from and why the story should mention a glass slipper?
14. Which army has a General who need never have been a soldier?
15. What are the Seven Seas?
16. Who elects the President of the United States?
17. What is a socle?
18. Suppose you are driving a car on a good, dry level road at a speed of 45 m.p.h. and you have to put on the brakes suddenly in order to avoid an obstacle. What

is the approximate distance the car will travel before it stops?

19. What is a Double Elephant?
20. The memory of a Bishop of Myra, an old town in the Middle East, is still being celebrated throughout the world. Under which name do we know him?

★ Paper 25 ★

1. Which bird did Noah first send out of the Ark?
2. During the War in the Pacific, Guadalcanal figured prominently in the news. To which country does it belong?
3. If Good King Wenceslas lived today, what nationality would he have?
4. What do the letters D.V. stand for, which we often see on invitations and advertisements?
5. What is the difference between a Man of Kent and a Kentish man?
6. Where was H.M. the Queen Mother born?
7. What do the Americans mean by the expression "Veep"?
8. We speak of court cards in card games; why are they so called?
9. What is the title of the only opera Beethoven wrote?
10. How many Hundreds comprise the Chiltern Hundreds?
11. How much does a Magnum bottle of Champagne hold?
12. Kemal, the creator of modern Turkey, was called Ataturk. What does this word mean?

13. Which one is the higher rank in the British Army, that of major-general or lieutenant-general?
14. Does sound travel faster or more slowly in high altitudes?
15. What was the origin of the National Debt?
16. Which American state is known as the Blue Grass State?
17. From what animal do we get mohair?
18. What is the Southern equivalent of the Aurora Borealis?
19. British citizenship can be due to five facts. Name them all.
20. Where is the legendary land of Lyonesse?

★ Paper 26 ★

1. In which country would you pay a bill in Leva?
2. What is esclandre?
3. From which part of the world did we get pyjamas?
4. If you travel from Panama to Fiji—crossing the International Date Line—do you lose or gain a day?
5. What is the price of a dog licence?
6. How many books are in the Old Testament?
7. When was the Victoria Cross instituted?
8. And which metal was used for producing the Victoria Cross until recent years?
9. When do we have the shortest day of the year?
10. After whom or what is Mesmerism called?
11. Who was Romeo's first love?

12. What is the difference between parchment and vellum ?
13. What is bouillabaisse ?
14. In which part of the world is there, theoretically speaking, no time at all ?
15. Whom did Miss Clementine Hosier marry ?
16. Who first created baronets in England and why ?
17. What is a battledore ?
18. What is the more common name for hydrated aluminium silicate ?
19. What is the highest mountain in England ?
20. In which English county are the chief salt mines ?

★ Paper 27 ★

1. In which European countries—other than the British Isles and British possessions—do they drive on the left of the road ?
2. What colour is called Judas-colour ?
3. What is the English name for the flower called *digitalis* ?
4. What is the length of one fathom ?
5. Which is the senior rank of the two—Marshal of the Royal Air Force or Air Chief Marshal ?
6. What is the difference between squalid and squaloid ?
7. What is the meaning of the word inchoate ?
8. You are allowed to shoot pheasant between October 1 and February 1. On what days during this period is it unlawful to shoot pheasant ?
9. What is meant by a Top Hat Scheme ?

10. Which was the first London main line terminus station?
11. Which town is called the Granite City?
12. Who owns Epping Forest?
13. What are the following London markets known for: Smithfield, Billingsgate and Spitalfields?
14. What is the difference between macaroni and spaghetti?
15. What is the other name for the Rook in Chess?
16. What is inconcinnity?
17. What is a kissing-crust?
18. What is a steelyard?
19. Why were pieces of eight so called?
20. What is a 'Granny Smith' and an 'Ailsa Craig'?

Paper 28 ★

1. What is Kneller Hall known for?
2. What is the meaning of the word 'to paginate'?
3. Who was called Monsieur de Paris?
4. Under which name are the Sandwich Isles known now?
5. What is a scotchman?
6. Who were the Big-Endians?
7. What is the difference between necromancy, chiromancy and theomancy?
8. Who originated the phrase: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people", and on what occasion was it used?
9. Where is Never-Never Land?

10. What is Usquebaugh?
11. Who was “first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his fellow citizens”?
12. What is a gormandizer?
13. What is the connection between the famous F.B.I.—the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States—and Napoleon?
14. There are many American citizens alive who were born Danish and who became Americans without leaving their country. How is this?
15. What and where is the highest lake in the world?
16. When is wheat harvested in Australia?
17. What is a lachrymatory?
18. Who was the first woman to swim the Channel?
19. Which country has claimed to have a right to the British colony of British Honduras?
20. Where would you go if you wanted to find details of the registration of any limited company in the British Isles?

★ Paper 29 ★

1. Can a minor make a will?
2. What is petersham?
3. How much white flour is produced from 100 lb. of wheat?
4. Whom could you call a “snob” without insulting him?
5. Which famous city was married to the sea in an annual ceremony?
6. How tall was Goliath according to the Bible?

7. What well-known person was drowned in H.M.S. Hampshire?
8. What does the word 'gules' in heraldic language mean?
9. Why is the tuft of hair below the lower lip called an 'imperial'?
10. Where in the Atlantic is there another island called Ireland?
11. Who are called the Forty Immortals?
12. When the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh landed at Fiji they were given a peculiar present. What was it?
13. What is the Friar's Heel?
14. After whom is Saturday called?
15. What is the difference between a sector and a segment of a circle?
16. During the French Revolution the phrase "le Tiers Etat"—the Third Estate—came into being. What does it refer to?
17. What is tiffany?
18. What is a savannah?
19. What would you do with a pair of dannocks?
20. One of the N.A.T.O. countries has leased part of its territory to be exploited by a Russian industrial concern; which country is it, and to what territory do we refer?

Paper 30 ★

1. What is the circumference of the earth at the Equator?
2. What is the difference between a bushwacker and a bushmaster?

3. Can you give an example of a serial number on a Bank of England £1 note.
4. Who are the three Kings of Arms?
5. What is the full description of (a) County Durham, (b) Lancashire?
6. Is a luxation (a) a Roman bath, (b) a dislocation of a joint, (c) a chaise-longue?
7. Where would you look up a will?
8. "When I am dead and opened, you shall find Calais lying in my heart"—whose words were these?
9. What is meant by "blind tooling"?
10. Which citizens of a foreign country—that is, a country not belonging to the British Commonwealth—have the rights and duties of British subjects when they reside in this country, or are in the Service of the Crown?
11. What is a conder?
12. What is kohlrabi?
13. If someone is described as Machiavellian, what kind of person would he be?
14. By which other name is the County of Southampton known?
15. "We twa hae run about the braes
And pu'd the gowans fine" . . . —sang Robert Burns in Auld Lang Syne; what are gowans?
16. Is a local government official a civil servant?
17. In what direction does the Suez Canal run?
18. What are the capitals of the following British possessions—(a) Trinidad, (b) Nigeria, (c) Falkland Islands?
19. In Shakespeare's "Macbeth" the following occurs: "No, this my hand will rather the multitudinous seas incarnadine"—what does incarnadine mean?
20. What is loofah made from?

Paper 3I ★

1. Equine means pertaining to or resembling a horse; what equivalent words do we use when we refer to (a) wolves, (b) foxes?
2. What is the chemical name for quicksilver?
3. Give the exact definition of ore horse-power.
4. What is the difference between a second cousin and a cousin once removed?
5. What is the Pentateuch?
6. Which European king is the descendant of a French solicitor?
7. What is spikenard?
8. What is the difference between a pediment and an impediment?
9. Why is the "Breeches Bible" so called?
10. What is the difference between tiddly-winks and pilliwinks?
11. Do you know a simpler word for horripilation?
12. What is or was a rose-noble?
13. What is the fine imposed for pulling the emergency cord in British railways without proper reason?
14. In Scotland a third verdict—apart from guilty and not guilty—can be reached in criminal cases. What is it?
15. If you go into a trattoria, what do you do there?
16. Who was the wife of Richard?
17. What is the obverse of a coin?
18. What is the shape of the Albert Hall?
19. What is a catchpole?
20. Where and when exactly was the United Nations Organisation founded?

★ Paper 32 ★

1. What is a three-line whip?
2. What is the Nine Men's Morris?
3. What is the difference between prone and supine?
4. Why is a Pippin apple so called, as for instance, Cox's Orange Pippin, Ribston Pippin?
5. What is the postage for an ordinary surface-mail letter from the United Kingdom to the United States?
6. Who said "Every bullet has its billet"?
7. What is the name of a sovereign country which, if translated into English, means "rich coast"?
8. What is Buhl work?
9. Which London Borough lies on both sides of the River Thames?
10. A Pound (£)—that is, our monetary unit—was originally a pound of what?
11. What is the Brabançonne?
12. What is a phonograph?
13. What does the expression "pairing" mean in Parliament?
14. Name four of the six American states which comprise New England.
15. General Wolfe, before the Battle of Quebec, is said to have recited a well-known poem, adding that he would "rather be the author of the poem than take Quebec tomorrow"; to which poem was he referring?
16. How many bones are there in the human body?
17. Why are leases often made out for 99 years and not 100 years?

18. A temporary substitute for a doctor is called a locum tenens. Exactly the same term, translated into another language, is applied to a rank in the armed forces. What is it?
19. What is the Turkish equivalent to the Red Cross?
20. Who is the Admiral of the Medway?

★ Paper 33 ★

1. Which two Western European nations, both sovereign, have the same coloured flag?
2. What is recension?
3. What exactly is horse-radish?
4. How many points has the compass?
5. What is meant by "boxing the compass"?
6. "If music be the food of love, play on"—is the first line of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"; do you know the next two lines?
7. What is ovo-viviparous?
8. Which country was once known as Acadia?
9. What is copyhold?
10. What is a snathe?
11. What is a semaphore?
12. Who began the building of Windsor Castle?
13. The Speaker of the House of Commons always addresses M.P.'s as "The Hon. Member for so-and-so". What does it mean if the Speaker mentions an M.P. by name?
14. What is or was the Code Napoléon?
15. Which famous writer invented the pillar box?

16. When the Lord Chancellor walks in procession a richly-embroidered bag or purse is carried in front of him by the Purse Bearer. What does it contain?
17. A body which is part of the United Nations Organisation is called WHO. What do these letters stand for?
18. How many parliamentary constituencies are there in Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
19. Which military force in Britain has the following designations for some of its members: exons, bed-goers, bed-hangers?
20. Why is Lady Day so called?

★ Paper 34 ★

1. What is the Headmasters Conference?
2. What are the christian names of Her Majesty the Queen?
3. What is a dumb-barge?
4. Why are umbrellas often called gamps?
5. To whom did Paris give the Golden Apple?
6. What is the rank of a British naval officer who has one broad and two narrow rows of gold lace on his cuff?
7. Why is Shepherd's Market, London's famous old-world market, so called?
8. Why does one often see dummy windows in old houses?
9. Where is Chequers, the country residence of the Prime Minister?
10. The word salary is derived from the Latin word *salarium* meaning salt money. What is the connection between these two words?
11. What does the syllable 'Dun' mean in Scottish and Irish place names, such as Dundee, Dundalk, etc.?

12. When was Princess Anne born?
13. Which British Prime Minister was murdered in the House of Commons?
14. A woollen blanket is used to keep warm if you wrap it around you. A woollen cloth covering a block of ice keeps it cool. Why is that?
15. What is a danlayer?
16. Where is Bondi Beach?
17. Which European nations have possessions in Africa? Name them all.
18. What have the following words in common: barouche, volante, sociable, phaeton?
19. What is Aqua Regia?
20. What is a parkin?

★ Paper 35 ★

1. Who was Britain's first Prime Minister?
2. What is a tenaculum?
3. What is a liger?
4. What is a tigon?
5. Are the Shetland Islands nearer to Norway or Edinburgh?
6. When are the Dog Days?
7. What do we mean by the term "Borough-English"?
8. If you were standing on a 1,000 ft. high mountain and had unrestricted vision, what would your range of vision be approximately?
9. What is a prelection?

10. What is a stomacher?
11. What would a pug-mill be used for?
12. In which countries, apart from Britain and some Commonwealth countries, is the pound (£) the unit of currency?
13. What were the Roman Kalends?
14. What is nosology?
15. When is Shrovetide?
16. What is the minimum postage for a registered inland letter?
17. What have Mr. Thompson of London, Herr Petersen from Copenhagen and Mohamed Ben Ali from Tunis in common?
18. What is a Regnal Year?
19. Who was Margaret, the Maid of Norway?
20. If you were schooled in the craft of damascening, what would you be able to do?

★ Paper 36 ★

1. What does a government seek to control when it imposes sumptuary laws?
2. Which famous city, once a capital, lies in two Continents?
3. What is the largest palace in the world used as a residence?
4. What is the Beaufort Scale?
5. A plant which was introduced into this country three-hundred years ago as an ornamental plant is now a favourite vegetable. What is it?

6. If wine is drunk supernaculum, what does it mean?
7. The height of horses is measured in hands; what is the measure of a hand?
8. If an inch of rain falls on an area of one acre, what is the total weight of rain approximately?
9. What is the difference between Whitsunday and Whit Sunday?
10. What does it mean if something has become tumefied?
11. Who was the first person to swim the Channel from England to France?
12. Which country was once called Mesopotamia?
13. Can you name three different kinds of clouds?
14. What is the difference between phrenology and phenology?
15. And what is penology?
16. Palladium is a chemical element; what kind of substance is it?
17. Which disease is spread by the tsetse-fly?
18. What does the word "nisi" mean in decree nisi?
19. What famous relic of antiquity, on its way to Britain, nearly found its last resting place at the bottom of the sea?
20. One of the following four was not a Poet Laureate: Ben Johnson, Lord Tennyson, Shakespeare, Robert Bridges; who was it?

Paper 37 ★

1. Attached to Her Majesty's Household in Scotland is a limner—what is a limner?

2. Can you name a country in which the unit of currency is a crown, or its equivalent in the corresponding language?
3. Benjamin Britten composed an opera in honour of the Queen's Coronation. What was it called?
4. Why is Cos lettuce so called?
5. What is a barbican?
6. Whose last words were these: "What an artist dies with me"?
7. What do we mean by the Middle Ages?
8. What is the Royal Victorian Chain?
9. Which is the county town of Rutland?
10. What is the difference between a palliative and a palliasse?
11. Is a malagueña a disease, a South American fruit, a Spanish dance, or the unit of currency in Madeira?
12. What is the difference between insidious and invidious?
13. What does the syllable "bye" mean in the word "bye-law"?
14. Who was called the "wisest fool in Christendom"?
15. What is the difference between an agate and an agnate?
16. And what is an agnomen?
17. Which famous anthem begins with the words which translated into English mean: "Come, children of our country, the day of glory has arrived"?
18. In one English town the telephone service is not operated by the G.P.O., but by the Corporation. Which town is it?
19. Which part of the British Isles was promised by Hitler to Norway, in the case of a German victory?
20. Of which English name is Taffy the Welsh form?

★ Paper 38 ★

1. Is the Duke of Cornwall Heir Apparent or Heir Presumptive to the Throne?
2. Can you name the last three American Presidents preceding Mr. Eisenhower?
3. Why do big liners use Southampton in preference to other Channel ports?
4. Where was the old Globe Theatre in London?
5. What is the name of the disc used in ice hockey?
6. What was a penny-gaff?
7. What was the meaning of the word nocent?
8. Where, according to popular belief, can King Arthur's Round Table be seen?
9. How old was Juliet in the beginning of the Shakespeare play "Romeo and Juliet"?
10. What famous work appeared as the work of Ellis Bell?
11. What musical events do you associate with Bayreuth?
12. Which one of the following European royalties attended the Coronation of the Queen—King Haakon of Norway, King Frederick of Denmark, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Prince Rainier of Monaco?
13. The Oder-Neisse Line plays an important role in German politics. What is meant by it?
14. How many gallons of petrol, in your estimate, do all London Transport buses consume per year? Give the aggregate figure?
15. What is it that "knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care"?
16. In which city is Mahomet, the founder of Islam, buried?
17. Where is the Golden Gate?

18. What important discovery was made by Röntgen?
19. Where would you find the Escorial?
20. A man enters a bus on a route where the fares are only 1½d. or 2d. He hands twopence to the conductor without saying a word, whereupon the conductor, also without saying anything, hands him a 2d. ticket. He could have given him a threehalfpenny ticket. How did the conductor, who had never met his passenger, know correctly that he wanted a twopenny ticket?

★ Paper 39 ★

1. What kind of birds are found in a wisp?
2. Which London borough is known as "The Borough"?
3. Who, according to tradition, was drowned in a butt of malmsey wine?
4. What have the following towns in common—Naples, Newtown (Mont.), Neustadt (Germany), Villeneuve (France)?
5. Who is the Master of the Queen's Music?
6. King George VI presented a Sword of Honour to a foreign city. Which city was it and what was it to commemorate?
7. What is the title of the Queen's representatives in Guernsey and Jersey?
8. Which European country was, until the end of the last War, a Kingdom without a king, which had as its Head of State an Admiral without a proper navy or a sea to operate it in?
9. Which unit of the British Army is nicknamed the "Diehards"?
10. What is the difference between tortious and tortilla?

11. Who is Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports?
12. Who is the new Astronomer Royal who will take office on January 1, 1956?
13. What is the minimum charge for an inland telegram in Britain?
14. To which living Englishman—except Sir Winston Churchill—has a statue been erected in London?
15. Part of which famous street was once called “The Way to Readinge”?
16. What is the county town of Montgomeryshire?
17. And of which county is Aberystwyth the county town?
18. What is the shorter distance by air—from London to Johannesburg, or from London to Colombo in Ceylon?
19. Which country owns the African colony of Rio de Oro?
20. Who created the character of Lord Peter Wimsey?

★ Paper 40 ★

1. Who are the Falangists?
2. What is the title of the head of a Fire Brigade?
3. What is a Palladian house?
4. What status has Uganda in the British Commonwealth?
5. Under what government department come the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew?
6. When was the first medal issued in Britain?
7. Who was the first Christian martyr?
8. What is the Curzon Line?

9. What is the correct title of the Soviet Russian Premier?
10. Can you name three of the principal organs of the United Nations Organisation?
11. Which is the official language of the Republic of Andorra?
12. Can you name three types of passenger aircraft in use by British European Airways?
13. What is the difference between a fascine and a fascinator?
14. And what is a fascine dwelling?
15. Which official is the Speaker of the House of Lords?
16. In which town would you see the Alhambra?
17. From what game do we get the expression to 'knuckle down'?
18. Where is (a) Queens' College (b) Magdalene College?
19. Massenet and Puccini both wrote an opera about the same person. Which person was it?
20. What is the Padstow Hobby?

★ Paper 4I ★

1. What is a 'roman à clef'?
2. What is the full title of the Order of the British Empire?
3. What were the names of Shakespeare's brothers?
4. What are the four freedoms as proclaimed by the late President Roosevelt?
5. Who said "When two Englishmen meet their first talk is of the weather"?

6. Which of the following are insects: spider, ladybird, centipede, ant, and scorpion?
7. What is or was the Benefit of Clergy?
8. What is the opposite of homogeneous?
9. What is the answer to the following question: "Wheer 'as tha bin sin' ah saw thee?"
10. Which order has the office of a Grand Prior?
11. What is ylang-ylang?
12. Mendelssohn wrote his famous tone-poem 'Fingal's Cave'. Where is Fingal's Cave?
13. What is Berlin Black?
14. Who said that he supposed he would have to die beyond his means?
15. Which modern vessel is called the 'Nautilus'?
16. Who asked the famous question, "who is your fat friend" and to whom did it refer?
17. Can you name three towns in Northern Ireland not including Belfast?
18. Where is the famous memorial for members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the last war while serving in Britain and Europe and have no known graves?
19. Who is the Hereditary Chief Butler of England?
20. If, as a result of a miscarriage of justice, you have been wrongly convicted and served all or part of your sentence before the mistake has been discovered, are you entitled to compensation?

★ Paper 42 ★

1. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich has been transferred to another place. Where and why?

2. What is the Bertillon System?
3. What kind of a drink is a Dog's Nose?
4. Where is the Maelstrom?
5. What kind of a stag is known as a 'royal'?
6. What is the Gaelic name for Edinburgh?
7. Why do you send a person whom you want to ostracise to Coventry of all places?
8. What was a whipping-boy?
9. Which part of the world formed the Spanish Main?
10. In reports about atomic and hydrogen bombs, the expression 'megaton' is frequently used. To what does it refer?
11. Who were the first to fly over Mount Everest?
12. Who were the three competitors for the Judgment of Paris?
13. Which king was murdered at Pontefract Castle?
14. Tennyson wrote of the "fanés of fruitless prayer". What is a fane?
15. If you were suffering from podagra where would you feel pain?
16. Who were the Seceders?
17. What is socage?
18. Give another name for Rupert's Land.
19. In which countries is the Coptic Church predominant?
20. What is or was a sou?

★ Paper 43 ★

1. What is a whinyard?
2. What does the initial 'S' in Harry S. Truman stand for?

3. What has happened to the former Italian colony of Eritrea which was occupied by British Forces during the War and administered by Britain after the War?
4. What does the expression 'Mute of Malice' mean?
5. Gray's famous 'Elegy' was associated with a country churchyard. Which churchyard was it?
6. Who was known as Tusitala and what does the word mean?
7. What is the Court of the Lord Lyon?
8. What is a glockenspiel?
9. To what theatrical company did Shakespeare belong?
10. Which European country has the largest population?
11. What is delitescence?
12. The Nobel Prize was endowed to give prizes each year for great services rendered to mankind in five fields of human endeavour. What are these five fields?
13. Speaking of the Nobel Prize, from which invention did Alfred Bernard Nobel—its creator—derive his wealth?
14. One of the old London Livery Companies is the Cordwainers Company. What is or was a Cordwainer?
15. With what emblem did Whistler sign many of his pictures?
16. What is carpology?
17. Spell the word which is pronounced 'thisis', meaning a wasting disease.
18. If you ret flax what do you do to it?
19. Under which government department does the Ordnance Survey come?
20. What country was known as the Batavian Republic?

★ Paper 44 ★

1. What is the difference between a Dry Bob and a Wet Bob?
2. Sir John Falstaff's favourite drink was Sack. What is the meaning of the word Sack?
3. The fact that a *Passer domesticus* murdered an *Erithacus rubecula* by shooting him became the subject of a well-known nursery rhyme. To which nursery rhyme does it refer?
4. Which county cricket team was nicknamed "Foster-shire"?
5. What was the origin of the word Bedlam?
6. Who were the Princes in the Tower?
7. Name in order of precedence the three senior orders of Knighthood which are bestowed by the Sovereign.
8. If a court adjourns sine die what does that mean?
9. What is known as the Triple Crown in horse-racing?
10. What are Preference Shares?
11. Before Alaska became a Territory of the U.S.A., what was it?
12. Apart from Portia in the "Merchant of Venice" which other Shakespearean character is called Portia?
13. Which famous prisoner was incarcerated in the Chateau d'If near Marseilles?
14. What is pelota?
15. How did the saying that "London Bridge is built on woolpacks" originate?
16. Can you think of two isles in England which are not islands?
17. What was the name of Queen Victoria's mother?

18. Can you name an English word in which all the vowels of the alphabet occur in their right order?
19. Before Indonesia gained her independence which country had sovereignty over her?
20. What is a doyen of the Diplomatic Corps?

Paper 45 ★

1. Who was the first human being to run the mile in under 4 minutes and what was his time?
2. How did Sadler's Wells get its name?
3. When the 8th man goes in to bat how many wickets are there to fall?
4. What was the name of Long John Silver's parrot?
5. Between which countries and approximately when was the Hundred Years War fought?
6. Who is the Great Steward of Scotland?
7. What is the difference between Great Britain and the United Kingdom?
8. You make 'the welkin ring' with shouting, singing, etc. What is the welkin?
9. What is the equivalent rank in the Army to Air Vice-Marshal?
10. Who said "Every man over forty is a scoundrel"?
11. What is or was Micklegarth?
12. Which foreign capital is nearest to London?
13. What is the present name of the former A.T.S.—the Auxiliary Territorial Service?
14. Whose christian names were Charles John Huffam?

15. In which year was the Equal Franchise (Representation of the People) Bill passed which extended voting rights to women on equal terms with men?
16. Where did Queen Victoria die?
17. Which South American state was a kingdom until 1889?
18. Apart from the National Anthem, do you know of any other music for which British audiences rise?
19. What is a Portuguese Man o' War?
20. What words appear on British postage stamps?

★ Paper 46 ★

1. Portugal has two overseas possessions in the Far East. Name one of them.
2. What is a maulstick?
3. After the war, Soviet Russia annexed parts of which of the following countries—Germany, Afghanistan, Norway, Finland, Outer Mongolia?
4. What is the maximum number of chevrons a British sergeant-major may wear on his uniform sleeve?
5. After whom or what is the tam-o'-shanter called?
6. One of the following words is wrongly associated with the other two—which is it? Auricle, ventricle, particle?
7. How many ribs has a normal person?
8. What is a kelpie?
9. If you were to travel from Tokio to London by car which seas would you have to cross presuming that there were suitable roads and no political obstacles in travelling the shortest route?

10. Shakespeare wrote in "As You Like It" the following words: "Go down on your knees, and thank heaven, fasting, for . . ." For what?
11. Britain still has a possession on the European Continent. Which is it?
12. When and by whom was the first penny post introduced in London?
13. Magnesium sulphate is known by a more popular name. What is it?
14. What is a Wykehamist?
15. Which was the first English daily newspaper?
16. Where are Johore and Lodore?
17. What is the principal characteristic of italic letters?
18. What is Baile Atha Cliath?
19. What is the official title of the Legislature of Guernsey?
20. When did the United States enter the last war?

★ Paper 47 ★

1. What kind of weather would you expect when a ridge of high pressure is approaching?
2. If you saw Moules Marinières on a menu, what kind of dish would you expect?
3. What is meant by a blue-coat boy?
4. Under what other name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson known?
5. What salary does the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition receive?
6. What is the Yale of Beaufort?

7. Whose Christian names were Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills?
8. Which Spanish island in the Mediterranean was once a British possession?
9. Define a spiral staircase without using your hands.
10. What is *terne*?
11. What is Chop Suey?
12. And what are the Chops of the Channel?
13. "Annual income £20, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income £20, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery,"—who said that?
14. How did the poet Shelley die?
15. How many American Presidents were assassinated?
16. When a duck lands on water does it put its feet forward or does it let its feet slope behind?
17. What is the Chantrey Bequest?
18. Who were the Iceni?
19. Which domestic instrument is called a Turk's Head?
20. "She left the web, she left the loom, she made three paces thro' the room, she saw the water-lily bloom, she saw the helmet and the plume . . ."—who did all that?

★ Paper 48 ★

1. When is the close season or 'close-time' for trout-fishing?
2. What is the name of the fish described as the 'missing link' which was, not long ago, caught near Madagascar?

3. Women are not admitted as jockeys in this country. There is, however, one event of the flat-racing season where women jockeys can take part. What is it?
4. In which country are French and a Dutch dialect spoken?
5. If you earn £500 a year how much (approximately) do you earn per day?
6. You probably go to the cinema from time to time. Do you know what this word really means?
7. Can you name two kinds of fruit which form each other's anagram?
8. Give three of the five meanings of the word recorder.
9. What is the full and official name of Australia?
10. What is a duniwassal?
11. Who is King Idris?
12. Which formerly independent countries have been incorporated into the Soviet Union since 3rd August, 1940?
13. What is the difference between affluent and diffluent?
14. What is storax?
15. What is a sauna?
16. Where is Grenada?
17. How many divisions is West Germany allowed to maintain under the London Protocol?
18. Who wrote the following sentence? "Had we lived, I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman".
19. What is the principal component of the human body?
20. If something is turbid what is it like?

★ Paper 49 ★

1. What was meant by the Sublime Porte?
2. What is or was a spur-royal?
3. If something is cuneate, what does it look like?
4. At what temperature should a Burgundy wine be served?
5. What do the Americans mean by the G.O.P.?
6. Where in Britain would you find Yell, Fetlar, Mainland and Muckle Roe?
7. A receiver is someone who receives stolen goods. What, however, is an official receiver?
8. What was the Duma?
9. A famous industrialist said, when in the witness box: "History is bunk"—who was it?
10. What are the Minquiers?
11. At approximately what speed would a space rocket have to fly to overcome the earth's gravity?
12. In which military unit do pikemen serve?
13. What is the difference between muscatel and muscardine?
14. Who was Baron Munchausen?
15. Under what other name is Lady Browning known, the wife of Sir Frederick Browning?
16. What is the difference between a docker and a stevedore?
17. Which large American city was called Yerba Buena until just over 100 years ago?
18. Which Scottish county used to be called Haddingtonshire?
19. Where in the British Commonwealth outside the British Isles, would you find in one country, Blenheim, Canterbury, Richmond, Marlborough, Nelson?
20. What is colloquially called Chatham House?

Paper 50 ★

1. Which English cricketer holds the record for the highest individual innings during the past 20 years?
2. What is a feminine rhyme?
3. What is the difference between a menhir and a menhaden?
4. Where on a typewriter is the letter 'n'?
5. What is going to happen in Washington on January 20, 1957?
6. Who was Mephistopheles?
7. What are Cattleyas, Dendrobiums and Cymbidiums?
8. Which part of the Commonwealth has a common frontier with Mexico?
9. What is meant by a fortified wine?
10. How many inhabitants has Scotland (approximately)?
11. Which part of your body is affected if you have meningitis?
12. What has the Italian town of Livorno to do with chickens?
13. What, in music, does the expression 'secondo' mean?
14. If you were served wall-fruit in Berkshire or Wiltshire what would you expect to eat?
15. Which well-known English main road has the number A4?
16. Who was Tattycoram?
17. What is majolica?
18. What is the Midas Touch?
19. Who was described as the Great Cham of Literature?
20. Can you name three English spas famous for their waters?

Answers to Paper I

1. Fluorides are added to the water supply to cut down tooth decay.
2. A counter-tenor is a high (falsetto) male voice higher than a tenor. A male alto.
3. The Saxon Shore was the coast of Norfolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire in Roman times.
4. The Talmud is the Jewish civil and canonical law, and legend and commentary thereon.
5. The emblem of the Democratic Party in the United States is the donkey.
6. Sir Winston Churchill's first post in the government was as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1906.
7. Haematite is red iron ore—a haemostat is something which stops bleeding, a styptic pencil, for instance, which is used after shaving.
8. Trinity Sunday is the Sunday after Whit-Sunday.
9. A Deemster is one of the two (Chief) Justices of the Isle of Man.
10. 'The silent change' is the handing-over ceremony of the office of the Lord Mayor of the City of London from his predecessor when no word is spoken except the declaration.
11. Portland cement is so called *not* because it comes from Portland in Dorset, but because it resembles in colour the yellowish-white limestone quarried in Portland.
12. The chances are even the seventh time. There are only two possibilities, heads or tails, and no matter how often the coin has previously been tossed, the chances are the same every time.
13. "The Thunderer" was the name given to "The Times" because of its aggressive articles. (It was also a name of a ship of the Royal Navy in the 19th century.)
14. Mrs. Grundy originated in Tom Morton's comedy "Speed the Plough." (Although she never appears in the play, she is constantly referred to by one of the characters who wonders what she will think or say.)

15. A Penang Lawyer is a walking stick made from the stem of an East Asiatic dwarf palm.
16. Hamlet was educated at the University of Wittenberg in Central Germany.
17. A demi-semi-quaver is twice as long as a semi-demi-semi-quaver.
18. The six languages are Welsh, Gaelic, Erse, Manx (on the Isle of Man), French (on the Channel Islands), Cornish (almost extinct.)
19. The Pacific Isles of Canton and Enderbury are jointly administered by the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Canton is an air base used by civil aircraft on the Sydney—San Francisco route. It has 87 inhabitants; Enderbury is uninhabited.
20. The word 'auslese' means that the wine has been made from specially selected berries.

Answers to Paper 2

1. South Africa has two official languages—English and Afrikaans; English and French are the official languages in Canada.
2. The largest ship afloat is the "Queen Elizabeth" (83,673 tons).
3. A hyperbola is a geometrical curve; a hyperbole is an exaggerated statement.
4. Caledonia is the ancient name for Scotland.
5. New Caledonia is a French colony in the South Pacific.
6. Red Letter Days are the original Saint Days printed in red in ecclesiastical calendars.
7. Herr von Ribbentrop was German Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1938-1945.
8. Capers are the pickled flower buds of the caper shrub which grows in Sicily, North Africa, Majorca and other Mediterranean countries.
9. The Victoria Cross is worn with a crimson ribbon.
10. An abacus is a calculating table or frame in which coloured beads slide upon wires. It is in widespread use in Russia and the Far East.
11. Nippon is the Japanese name for Japan.

12. GBM are the nationality letters for motor cars registered on the west coast of Isle of Man.
13. Na stands for Natrium—another Latin word for Sodium.
14. A realtor is the American term for an estate agent.
15. A farthingale used to be a hooped petticoat worn by women in the Elizabethan era. A martingale is part of the harness of a horse. (It is also a stay to support the gib-boom on a sailing vessel.)
16. It is 7.0 a.m. Eastern Standard Time in New York when it is 12.0 noon in Britain.
17. Mercers were textile merchants who dealt with the richer textiles—silks, velvets, etc.—rather than other materials which were sold by the drapers.
18. D—Day was June 6, 1944, which saw the beginning of the invasion of Europe.
19. A Bradbury was a British Treasury note first issued in 1914. So called after John Bradbury, Senior Civil Servant at the Treasury, whose signature appeared on it.
20. Callisthenics are physical exercises especially those devised for girls, for producing strength with beauty.

Answers to Paper 3

1. A cineraria is a plant with red, mauve, pink, yellow or white flowers; a cinerarium is a depository for urns containing ashes.
2. Mortician is the American term for an undertaker.
3. Isinglass is a gelatinous substance obtained from certain fresh water fish. It is used for refining beers and wines.
4. The ruby wedding is celebrated after completion of 40 years of marriage.
5. The word 'Riding' comes from the Anglo-Saxon 'Thriding' meaning a third—and there can only be three thirds in a whole.
6. A drawing room is an abbreviation of the word 'withdrawing' room into which Victorian ladies retired from the dining room.
7. Bus is an abbreviation of the Latin word 'omnibus', meaning 'for everybody'.
8. Her Majesty's Palace of Westminster is the official term for the Houses of Parliament.

15. A Penang Juntie is a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
East Cable's Length is about a 100 fathoms, or 608 feet.
16. Until 1751 the Legal Year began with Lady Day, March 25.
In 1752 the Julian Calendar was changed to the Gregorian Calendar, by the omission of eleven days. March 25 old style, therefore, became April 6 new style.
12. BREN is a composite word containing the first letters of the Czechoslovakian town of Brno where it was first built in 1930, and the first two letters of the word 'Enfield' where, in 1934, the first British model of that gun was produced.
13. The Collegiate Church of St. Peter in London is the official name for Westminster Abbey.
14. The Duke of Rothesay is Prince Charles, the eldest son of the Sovereign.
15. A young hare is called a leveret.
16. Cruzeiros are the currency of Brazil.
17. Indonesia, Israel and Lybia became sovereign states since the end of the last war.
18. A Monegasque passport would be held by a citizen of the Principality of Monaco.
19. A philologist is a student of words and languages; a philogynist is a lover of women and a philodendron is a tropical American climbing plant.
20. Texas is called the Lone Star State.

Answers to Paper 4

1. Liberia and Haiti are governed entirely by negroes.
2. The letters U.S.S.R. stand for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
3. A Wyandotte is a breed of chicken, so named after a Red Indian tribe.
4. Beethoven wrote only nine Symphonies.
5. M.H.K. means a Member of the House of Keys; the Legislative Assembly of the Isle of Man.
6. A tint is a lighter tone of any colour, a shade is a darker tone of any colour.
7. If a news item has been 'fudged', it means it has been printed in the stop press column after the printing of the issue had been completed.

8. The bridge connecting the island of Seil off the west coast of Scotland with the mainland across the Firth of Lorne, which is part of the Atlantic.
9. The Pillars of Hercules is the ancient name for the promontories on either side of the Straits of Gibraltar.
10. The official languages spoken in Switzerland are German, French, Italian and Romansch.
11. Mesopotamia is the old name for Iraq.
12. A coracle is a small and primitive boat used in Wales and Ireland on rivers and lakes and consists of a wicker-work frame covered with hide or other watertight material.
13. M.M. stands for Maelzel's Metronome, and the figure gives the metronome speed at which that particular work should be played.
14. The Board of Green Cloth is the department of the Master of the Royal Household responsible for its administration.
15. Essex is the country of the East Saxons, Sussex of the South Saxons and Wessex of the West Saxons.
16. A Writer to the Signet is a Scottish Law officer equivalent to a solicitor in England.
17. A red ribbon with blue edges is worn with the D.S.O., the Distinguished Service Order.
18. Members of the House of Lords receive no salary.
19. (a) Tantalus was a son of Zeus; he was punished by standing up to his chin in water with a tree containing clusters of fruit just above his head. When he was thirsty, the waters receded; when he felt hungry, the tree withered at his touch.
(b) Tantalum is a rare white metal formerly used in making filaments for electric lamps.
20. Smørrebrød—open sandwiches—are a Danish speciality.

Answers to Paper 5

1. Queen Juliana is Queen of the Netherlands, Grand Duchess Charlotte is the Sovereign of Luxemburg.
2. Vatican City, the residence of the Pope, is an independent sovereign state with only about 1,000 inhabitants.
3. Sago is the dried pith of the sago palm—a tall tree native to Sumatra, Malaya and neighbouring countries.

4. The International Convention regulating the treatment of prisoners and wounded was signed in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864. In honour of Switzerland the organisation chose the Swiss flag *in reverse* colours, that is a red cross on white ground. The Swiss flag shows a white cross on red ground.
5. The turkey was originally a native bird of America—it has nothing to do with Turkey.
6. Lyddite is an explosive made of picric acid. It was originally made at Lydd in Kent.
7. Marquess, Earl, Viscount, Baron.
8. Sauerkraut is pickled cabbage.
9. The exchequer used to be a table covered with a chequered cloth on which the accounts of state were reckoned.
10. Palestine was part of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey). The British Mandate ended in 1948.
11. Queen Louise of Sweden was formerly Lady Louise Mountbatten, the Princess of Battenberg.
12. No. 11 Downing Street is the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
13. An Archbishop should be addressed in a letter as "My Lord Archbishop"—on the envelope you would write "The Most Reverend Lord Archbishop of . . .". Roman Catholic Archbishops are written to as "His Grace the Archbishop of . . .".
14. H.M. Queen Elizabeth was born at No. 17 Bruton Street.
15. The length of a cricket pitch is 22 yds. or one chain.
16. Penny coins are legal tender up to 1s. If you want to pay a larger amount in pennies, the person to whom you pay it is not compelled to accept it.
17. A tangerine is a variety of mandarine oranges which originally came from Tangier in North Africa.
18. 36 gills is more than one gallon. One gallon is 32 gills.
19. The wife of an Earl is a Countess.
20. There has been one English Pope—Pope Adrian IV. He was born as Nicholas Breakspeare at Langley, in Hertfordshire. He was elected Pope in 1154 and died five years later.

Answers to Paper 6

1. The letter "M" on a cheque form stands for Metropolitan, a cheque drawn on a Bank in the Metropolitan area of London. "C" means a country cheque, that is a cheque drawn on a Bank outside London.
2. Cinquecento (an Italian word meaning five hundred) is the 16th century, usually in reference to Italian Art.
3. A Royal Peculiar is a church or parish exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop in whose Diocese it is situated, and enjoying this independence by reason of a Royal Charter.
4. Penang and Malacca, once part of the Straits Settlements, now belong to the Federation of Malaya. The Settlement of Singapore now forms the Colony of Singapore, and Labuan, once also part of the Straits Settlements, is now part of the Colony of North Borneo.
5. The title of a Queen's representative in a Dominion is Governor-General.
6. The head of a Legation is a Minister.
7. Malt is grain, usually barley, steeped in water, allowed to sprout and then dried or roasted in a kiln.
8. The British Commonwealth is larger, covering 14 million square miles; the U.S.S.R. covers only $8\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles.
9. Double Demy is a paper measure. A Double Demy sheet of paper is 35 inches by $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
10. Valetudinarian means weak or sickly; seeking to recover health.
11. Helvetia is the Latin name for Switzerland. This word is used on Swiss postage stamps in order to avoid the printing of the word Switzerland in their four official languages: French, Italian, German and Romansch.
12. After cloth is woven it used to be stretched to dry on tenter-hooks which passed through the selvedge. Hence to be on tenter-hooks—to be stretched with anxiety and worry. The tenter is a wooden frame on which the cloth is stretched after being milled. The hooks are set in the bars of the tenter and hold the edges of the cloth firm.
13. Lambeth Palace is the official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
14. Fulham Palace is the residence of the Bishop of London.

15. Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, Hastings form the original Cinque Ports, but Winchelsea, Rye and a number of smaller places were added later.
16. The Kingdom of Libya became the first independent state to be created by the United Nations on December 24, 1951.
17. The Joss is the House-God of a Chinese family. (Joss sticks are reeds covered with paste which is made from the dust of scented woods. They are burned to the Joss in the Joss House.)
18. Foreign diplomats in Britain are accredited to the Court of St. James.
19. E. & O.E. stands for Errors and Omissions Excepted.
20. The leopard's head is the distinguishing mark of Goldsmith's Hall, the Assay Office for London. (The hallmark, which consists of certain other marks in addition to the leopard's head, is a guarantee for the requisite standard of purity of the metal.)

Answers to Paper 7

1. The period from the year 1066 until the end of the 12th century is regarded as the Norman Period of Architecture.
2. Yclept means called or named.
3. Calligraphy is fine penmanship—beautiful handwriting, also handwriting generally; calefaction means heating.
4. The four English Quarter Days are:

Lady Day:	March 25.
Midsummer Day:	June 24.
Michaelmas Day:	September 29.
Christmas Day:	December 25.
5. A pint of water weighs $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
6. The Winter Term (January-March) at Cambridge University is called Lent. It is only at Oxford where it is referred to as Hilary.
7. The City Remembrancer watches over the interests of the City of London in the House of Commons and before Parliamentary Committees. He attends Parliament and reports all parliamentary business which affects the City. He has many ceremonial duties related to the Corporation's privileges, its relations with the Sovereign and Parliament, and the arrangements for the Corporation's public hospitality.

8. A Yarborough is a hand in Whist or Bridge in which no card is above a 9. It is so named after an Earl of Yarborough who betted against its occurrence.
9. Dry-bible is an abnormal condition among cattle affecting the third stomach, so called from its dry and layered contents.
10. The Home Office controls the employment of children and young persons.
11. The controlling authority for solicitors is the Law Society.
12. Dietetics are rules for regulating the diet.
13. The maximum weight of a professional light-weight boxer is 9 st. 9 lbs.
14. Genocide is the extermination of a race—deliberate destruction of a national, racial or religious group.
15. Camelopard is the old name for a giraffe.
16. The ampersand (&) is the symbol for the word 'and'.
17. Lusitania is the old name for Portugal.
18. France has two colonies in North America; they are the island groups of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the south coast of Newfoundland.
19. Botulism is poisoning by eating decomposed food, frequently caused by preserved meat.
20. The bayonet is believed to have been named after the town of Bayonne in the South of France, where it was first used in 1660.

Answers to Paper 8

1. The first capital of England was Winchester, originally the capital of Wessex, the greatest of the English kingdoms.
2. Semantics is the study of the meaning of words.
3. The original Roman calendar began with March and the year then was divided into ten months only. This makes September the seventh month.
4. Chablis comes from the town of Chablis in Burgundy in France.
5. The Master of the Royal Mint is the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
6. Albany is the capital of the state of New York.
7. A wayzgoose used to be an annual outing or picnic of printers.

8. A dromedary has one hump and the Bactrian camel has two.
9. Watling Street begins at Dover and runs through Canterbury and London to Chester.
10. A copytaster is a journalist employed in the editorial office who selects news items for publication. They are then "subbed" by the Sub-Editor.
11. The prismatic colours are the seven colours into which white light is refracted by a prism: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet.
12. The Heaviside Layer is a layer of ionized particles from 50-600 miles above the earth; it acts as a reflector of wireless waves.
13. A chess board has 64 squares.
14. An em is a measure in the printing trade. It is a unit for measuring the amount of printed matter in a line.
15. The approximate distance from the sun to the earth is 93 million miles.
16. Entomology is the study of insects; etymology is the study of the derivation of words and their significance.
17. The equivalent ranks to Captain, Royal Navy, are Colonel in the Army and Group Captain in the Royal Air Force.
18. H.M.T.S. stands for Her Majesty's Telegraph Ship—a cable-laying and repairing vessel owned by the G.P.O.
19. A quadrille is a square dance for four couples (or the music of this dance); it is also an old card game for four people. A quadroon is a person who has a quarter negro blood.
20. The Burnham Scale is a scale of salaries paid to teachers.

Answers to Paper 9

1. The Monument commemorates the Great Fire of London and is erected close to the point where the fire started in 1666.
2. Casablanca, which translated means White House.
3. The Taoiseach is the Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland.
4. Omaha is not a state, it is a town in Nebraska; Alaska is not a state, it is a territory of the United States.
5. The four elements of the ancients were fire, water, earth and air.
6. The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation is responsible for the operation and administration of Her Majesty's Coastguard.

7. To obtain Legal Aid a person should have a disposable income not exceeding £420 per annum and a disposable capital of less than £500. Even so, the applicant may have to make some contribution to the cost.
8. A hydrangea is a shrub with clusters of pink, white or blue flowers. Hydraemia is an excessively watery condition of the blood.
9. Mimi's real name in 'La Bohème' was Lucia.
10. The Public Trustee acts for the State as executor or trustee under a will or settlement in which the State has been appointed executor or trustee.
11. The ballet Chopiniana is now called "Les Sylphides".
12. The Bundestag is the Federal Diet, or Parliament, of Western Germany.
13. Worsted yarn was originally spun in the town of Worsted, now spelled Worstead, in Norfolk.
14. Stockholm is often referred to as the 'Venice of the North'.
15. The Military Knights of Windsor are a small number of officers who have performed meritorious services and have been granted a pension and apartments at Windsor Castle.
16. The first B.B.C. studio was in Marconi House, Strand, London.
17. The sale of explosives and dangerous drugs is controlled by the Home Office.
18. A puszta is a plain in Hungary, a pampa is a plain in Argentina, and a steppe is a plain in Russia.
19. An orrery is a piece of mechanism which is worked by clock-work and shows the movements of the planets round the sun. It is so named after an Earl of Orrery who first constructed this mechanism in 1700.
20. Ascetics are persons living a life of self-discipline and self-denial. Aesthetics is the science which seeks to determine the canons of taste upon which criticism of art is based; it is also the philosophy of taste as of the perception of the beautiful.

Answers to Paper 10

1. The Submarine Superintendent of the G.P.O. is in charge of the laying and repairing of underwater cables.
2. French is an official language of Canada, Mauritius, the Channel Islands, Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg.

3. The Jewish Year usually begins in September.
4. Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium and Greece are all kingdoms.
5. Tautology is the needless repetition of the same thing in different words, as for instance, "He shall perish by the steel and by the sword."
6. A megalith is a huge stone or boulder used in various types of pre-historic stone monuments. A dolmen consists of several megaliths arranged to form a chamber; a menhir is a single upright stone.
7. The officer commanding the Royal Marines holds the title of Commandant-General.
8. A burgess is a citizen of a borough possessing full municipal rights. A burgee is a small flag or pennant used by yachts, etc.
9. He is General Franco, whose official title is Caudillo of the (Spanish) Empire and Chief of State. Caudillo means leader.
10. Chthonian means subterranean or belonging to the underworld. It is pronounced "thonian".
11. Parboiled means partially boiled.
12. Duchess of Normandy is the local title in the Channel Islands of the Queen. There is, however, no basis in law or in fact any more for this title.
13. Escudos are the currency of Portugal. One escudo is worth about 3d.
14. The zenith is the point of the sky directly above you; the nadir is the point directly under you.
15. The Primate of England is the Archbishop of York; the Primate of All England is the Archbishop of Canterbury.
16. Nobel was a Swedish chemist and industrialist who invented dynamite. He left his huge fortune to science and literature and to persons or bodies contributing to world peace.
17. The first £2,000 is free of Death Duty.
18. Your thyroid gland is in front of the windpipe, running upwards in two lateral lobes on either side of the larynx.
19. Camembert cheese is called after the village of Camembert in Normandy, where it was first made.
20. The Dominical letter 'A' for 1956 signifies that the first day of the year is a Sunday. If January 2 were a Sunday it would be 'B', and so on.

Answers to Paper II

1. The only Hon. Academician Extraordinary of the Royal Academy is Sir Winston Churchill, K.G.
2. A marine trumpet was a mediæval one-stringed instrument, 6 feet long, played with a bow. It has nothing to do with the sea or a trumpet.
3. In a simple fracture the skin is not broken, in a compound fracture the broken bone has pierced the skin and caused an open wound.
4. Dolphins and porpoises are mammals; they breathe air, have warm blood and produce their young alive.
5. It is hotter in summer because the sun's rays hit the earth almost vertically, while in winter the rays are inclined at an angle and only 6-10 % of them reach the earth at all.
6. The glengarry, typical Scottish headgear, is called after Glengarry in Inverness-shire.
7. British warships hoist two white ensigns when they are in action, to avoid it being taken as a sign of surrender if one is shot down during the fight.
8. A neap tide is a very low tide, usually at the end of the first or third week of a month, when the distance between high and low water is shortest.
9. The word paper comes from papyrus, an Egyptian reed. Its pith was dried and used for writing upon.
10. Mustard is made from the dried and ground seeds of the mustard plant, one of the Brassica family.
11. A corporal-major serves in the Household Cavalry. His rank is equivalent to sergeant-major.
12. The First Lord of the Admiralty is its political head, the First Sea Lord its professional head.
13. An oologist is a collector of birds' eggs.
14. The distance from London to Glasgow, 402 miles, is 11 miles more than that from London to Edinburgh.
15. A Texan 10-gallon hat usually holds no more than $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon.
16. The full century, although divisible by 4, is not a Leap Year. There is, however, an exception, every fourth century—if it is divisible by 400—is a Leap Year. 1900 was not a Leap Year—2000 will be one.

17. Osmium—specific weight 22·5—and platinum—specific weight 21·5—are almost twice as heavy as lead, which has a specific weight of only 11·37.
18. The minimum age for marriage in England is 16 years.
19. Logic is the science of exact reasoning, proof, or thinking; logistics is a military term meaning supply, equipping and movement of troops.
20. The Royal Marines come under the authority of the Admiralty.

Answers to Paper 12

1. The twentieth century began on January 1, 1901.
2. Assault is attempted battery. If you throw a stone at a person and hit him it is battery, but if you miss him it is assault.
3. Rothamsted Experimental Station is a famous experimental institute of agricultural research, situated in Harpenden, Herts.
4. The Monroe Doctrine is a statement made in 1823 by American President, James Monroe to the effect that the United States would henceforth not tolerate further colonization of the American Continent by European powers, or European interference in independent governments.
5. "Mother Carey's Chickens" is a name given by sailors to stormy petrels, which fly closely over the waves of the sea in stormy weather. (These birds habitually flutter with their feet.)
6. Legally speaking a child is a person under 14 years of age. Youngsters between 14 and 17 years are described by Law as young persons.
7. Amber is a hard yellow, or brown transparent fossil resin, found on certain sea-shores, especially along the Baltic coast.
8. Ambergris is a wax-like secretion obtained from the sperm whale and used in the manufacture of cosmetics and perfume.
9. The Ottoman Empire was the Turkish Empire until 1918.
10. The Philosopher's Stone was a reputed solid substance sought by mediæval alchemists with which they hoped to transmute or convert base metals into gold. It was also reputed to cure diseases and to prolong life.
11. A lychgate is a roofed gateway leading into a churchyard under which the coffin used to be rested at funerals to await the arrival of the clergyman.

12. Turkey lies both in Europe and in Asia.
13. A Member of the House of Lords would be tried by an ordinary court. The prerogative of Members of the Peerage being tried by other peers was abolished in 1948.
14. French is spoken generally in Louisiana, and in particular in New Orleans.
15. Bodoni, Garamond and Plantin are names of different type faces. These would be familiar words to printers or typographers.
16. A Pyrrhic victory is one won at enormous and ruinous cost so that it amounts practically to a defeat. It is so named after King Pyrrhus of Epirus, who beat the Romans at Asculum in Apulia in 279 B.C.
17. A referendum is a system of deciding a particular question of importance by submitting it to the vote of the electorate as a whole.
18. Macedonia lies partly in Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia.
19. A knot is *not* a distance but a speed—the speed of one nautical mile (6,080 feet) per hour. To say that a ship has sailed 320 knots during the day would mean that the ship had a speed of 320 miles per hour throughout the day.
20. A jobber buys and sells stocks and shares for his own account, while a broker does the same on behalf of his clients.

Answers to Paper 13

1. (a) A gnome is a goblin, a dwarf, (b) a gnomon is a rod or pin which sticks up from a sun-dial.
2. An odometer is an instrument for measuring distance travelled. It is also sometimes called an hadometer.
3. Black, red and yellow in horizontal stripes is the national flag of Germany. Black, yellow and red in vertical stripes is the Belgian flag.
4. Berwick-upon-Tweed is an English Municipal Borough.
5. A shofar is a ram's horn blown in Jewish synagogues on the Day of Atonement.
6. A shogun used to be a military ruler in Japan.
7. A Stakhanovite is a record-breaking Russian worker, named after Stakhanov, a Russian coal-miner who in 1935 became

popular for his large individual output. He initiated the Stakhanov Movement for speeding production by encouraging individual initiative.

8. What used to be called the 'French Empire' is now the French Union.
9. The Pre-Raphaelites were a group of painters formed in England in 1848. They aimed at close fidelity to nature which was characteristic of the Italian Painting schools before Raphael. The best known Pre-Raphaelites were Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Millais.
10. A three-minute trunk call costs 1s. 6d. anywhere in the British Isles, provided it is made between 6-10.30 p.m.
11. Fish don't drink. They suck water which is passed through the gills, it's their way of breathing.
12. A Drum Major directs the marching and does *not* conduct the music. (Only certain signals given by him indicate to the band to start or stop playing.)
13. Quadrangles are found in Oxford. In Cambridge they are called Courts.
14. Bishops of the Church of England are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.
15. Livorno is called Leghorn in English.
16. The Trucial Coast is named after the seven Sheikdoms of the seaboard of the Persian Gulf. They have treaty relations with the United Kingdom to prevent slave-trading and piracy and have agreed to maintain a perpetual truce.
17. A string quartet is usually composed of two violins, viola, and violin-cello.
18. Edinburgh is farther west than Liverpool.
19. The Tyrrhenian Sea is a part of the Mediterranean Sea between the west coast of Italy and the Islands of Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily.
20. Adlai Stevenson was President Eisenhower's opponent in the 1952 elections. He was the candidate of the Democratic party.

Answers to Paper 14

1. A crane fly is also called Daddy Long Legs.
2. Sodium Chloride is more commonly called common salt.

3. Sir Lawrence Olivier, Sir John Gielgud and Sir Ralph Richardson have all been knighted in recent years.
4. The port side used to be called larboard.
5. A numismatist is a collector of coins or a person interested in coins.
6. Thomas Sheraton was a furniture maker who lived in England at the end of the 18th century.
7. The Everton Football Club is called the Toffee Men.
8. Catgut is obtained from the intestines of sheep, horses and other animals—but *not* from cats.
9. Under the Salic Law female members of a Royal House are excluded from the succession to the throne. It also applies to persons descending in the female line.
10. An Aeolian Harp is a wooden box with strings; it emits sounds when air currents pass over them.
11. A concordat is an agreement between the Vatican and another government. It can also be an agreement between any church body and a secular government.
12. Raphael's full name was Raphael Zanzio.
13. A corroboree is a celebration held by Australian aborigines.
14. 'Blazoning' means the exact description of a coat-of-arms in proper heraldic language.
15. The Duke of Wellington (and his descendants) held the Spanish title of Ciudad Rodrigo.
16. A child that is "fair and wise and good and gay" is a child "that's born on the Sabbath Day".
17. The original hero of Robinson Crusoe was a British sailor called Alexander Selkirk.
18. A spinster was originally a woman who spun. Girls used to spin their own linen before they got married and this expression referred usually to unmarried women.
19. The exact number of Pilgrim Fathers is believed to have been 102, although several historians give the figure as 100.
20. Pemmican is the dried meat of venison, pounded and made into cakes. It is sometimes mixed with melted fat or with suet, raisins and sugar.

Answers to Paper

1. The Chief Magistrate of the City of London is the Lord Mayor.
2. Mercator's Projection is a type of map design and can be found especially on nautical charts.
3. After-damp is a mixture mainly of carbon dioxide and nitrogen which often develops after a mine explosion and causes people to choke. It also contains other gases, including carbon monoxide.
4. Michelangelo's surname was Buonarroti.
5. The North Sea island of Heligoland, now German, was exchanged by Britain for the Protectorate of Zanzibar in 1890.
6. William the Conqueror was the grandson of a tanner.
7. Philadelphia means translated "Brotherly Love".
8. The Blue Ensign is flown by a British Merchantman if it is commanded by an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve holding an Admiralty warrant and having a certain number of Royal Naval Reserve officers and ratings on board. The numbers of the R.N.R. crew on board must be at least six.
9. Mount Everest was named after Sir George Everest, a British surveyor and geographer, who lived from 1790-1866.
10. The three stripes of the French tricolor are *not* of equal width. The blue stripe is narrower than the white and the white narrower than the red.
11. The Keeper of the King's Conscience was the Lord High Chancellor.
12. Senator Fulbright of Arkansas successfully sponsored in 1946 an Act, whereby monies derived from the sale of American surplus war material abroad should be used for carrying out educational programmes; sending students and professors to the United States and sending American students abroad. This scheme, which applies to British students and professors, was inaugurated in 1948.
13. According to the Bible Methuselah was 969 years of age when he died.
14. The words Elephant and Castle are believed to be derived from the Spanish words Infanta de Castilia—the Princess of Castille. During the Peninsular War British soldiers came across many taverns in Spain which bore the names of the Princess of Castille. They jokingly pronounced it Elephant and Castle and when they returned to Britain they named public houses after it.

15. Slander is spoken false defamation; a libel is a printed or written false defamatory statement. (If such statements are broadcast over the wireless they are regarded as libel and not as slander.)
16. A Devil's Advocate is a Roman Catholic functionary who presents opposing evidence in regard to any dead person proposed to be canonized. Hence a critic who picks flaws to evoke controversy, or a champion of the worse cause for the sake of argument.
17. Vanilla is the dried fruit pod of a climbing orchid growing in tropical America. It is also the aromatic substance obtained from this pod.
18. A somnambulist is a sleep-walker; a funambulist is a tight-rope walker.
19. The original Temple Bar is now at Theobald's Park near Cheshunt, Herts.
20. A panegyric means a eulogy or excessive praise.

Answers to Paper 16

1. The Dannebrog is the Danish national flag. Its name means literally the strength of Denmark.
2. "The ghost walks" means that there is sufficient money for the payment of salaries to a cast.
3. A dingo is the name for an Australian wild or semi-domesticated dog.
4. Lord's Cricket Ground is called after Thomas Lord, who laid down the first cricket ground in 1787 on what is now Dorset Square in St. Marylebone.
5. Hallowe'en is on October 31. The word is the shortened form of Allhallow Even; the Eve of Hallows which is another name for the church festival of All Saints on November 1.
6. British Guiana is Britain's only colony in South America and has a common frontier with Brazil.
7. The word 'electricity' is derived from 'electron', the Greek word for amber. This substance, when rubbed, develops electricity and attracts light bodies such as feathers, etc.
8. The Island of Tresco is one of the Scilly Isles.
9. MACH 1 means the speed of sound at sea level.

10. Black Rod, as he is colloquially called, is responsible for the maintenance of order in the House of Lords when sitting, and has to summon the Members of the House of Commons and their Speaker when required. He controls the admission of strangers, and is the Queen's personal attendant in the Upper House.
11. (a) In an eclipse of the sun the moon passes between the sun and the earth; (b) when there is an eclipse of the moon the shadow of the earth obscures the moon.
12. The South Shetland Isles, which are dependencies of the Falkland Islands, are the British possessions nearest to the South Pole.
13. Gerontology is the science or study of longevity or old age.
14. A "sin bin" is the penalty box in Ice Hockey into which players are ordered to retire for certain periods if they violate the Rules.
15. (a) One clear day's notice is required. (b) If one wants to get married by certificate only, 21 clear days' notice is required.
16. "The Spirit of St. Louis" was the name of the plane in which Lindbergh made the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris in 1927.
17. Sir Winston Churchill's first constituency was Oldham.
18. Field-Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke is the Constable of the Royal Palace and the Fortress of London and Master Gunner of St. James's Park.
19. The headquarters of the Suez Canal Co. are in Paris.
20. Bastinado is a form of punishment which was practised by Eastern people. It consisted of beating the soles of the feet with a stick.

Answers to Paper 17

1. In Britain one thousand million is called a milliard; the Americans call it one billion.
2. Treason is the only crime in England for which the accused cannot be allowed bail. (Persons accused of murder *can* be granted bail.)
3. I Zingari is Italian for the gypsies. They were so called because of their practice of roaming anywhere to play cricket.

4. Biltong is the dried meat of antelopes, buffaloes, etc., cut into strips. It is eaten by natives in South Africa.
5. H.R.H. Prince Charles is the Lord of the Isles. It is one of his Scottish titles.
6. Chance-Medley is an old term for manslaughter.
7. Magenta was so called in memory of the victory which the French army won in 1859 over the Austrians in Magenta in Northern Italy. The dye was discovered shortly after the Battle of Magenta.
8. You can get married before a Registrar for 14s. 3d. if both parties live in the same district. If they live in different districts it costs 3s. more.
9. The American composer Sousa had the Sousaphone, a large tuba, named after him.
10. The present British halfpenny stamp is orange.
11. The Nine of Diamonds is referred to as the Curse of Scotland.
12. Quetzal is the currency of Guatemala. (A quetzal has the same value as the American dollar.)
13. Ergot is a fungus causing a disease of cereals, especially rye.
14. A 'brass' 3d. bit is in the shape of a dodecagon, a twelve-sided shape (and, by the way, it is not really brass, but an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel).
15. To calculate the circumference of a circle if its diameter is known you multiply the diameter by 3.1416.
16. During the months of September to January inclusive salmon fishing is not allowed.
17. Tragacanth is a kind of gum obtained from an Asiatic plant and used in pharmacy and industry.
18. A water soldier is an aquatic plant growing in English lakes and rivers.
19. Mona is the old name for both the Isle of Man and Anglesey.
20. Black pepper is the whole dried peppercorn which has been ground; white pepper has been ground from the black pepper after its black skin and fleshy parts have been removed.

Answers to Paper 18

1. Our present silver coins do not contain any silver at all; they are made from cupro-nickel, an alloy of 25 parts nickel and 75 parts copper.

2. Mothering Sunday commemorates the old custom of visiting, on the fourth Sunday in Lent, the Mother Church of a town or district and presenting offerings. Records show that the popular custom of mothering—that is honouring one's mother—was derived from this ancient ecclesiastical custom.
3. The flag of the United States of America has 13 stripes, symbolising the first 13 states which formed the Union.
4. The largest number of members of the British Commonwealth live in Asia—approximately 400,000,000.
5. The complete name is The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay. This is the correct name of the Hudson's Bay Co. which was founded in 1670.
6. Bottomry is a system of lending money to ship owners for a voyage on the security of his ship.
7. Bank of England £5 notes are not legal tender in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
8. Palestine was part of Turkey before it became a British mandate.
9. ELT stands for European Letter Telegram, which is accepted at a cheaper rate and subject to delay in transmission in favour of ordinary telegrams.
10. According to one authority sedan chairs were first used in the French town of Sedan; others believe it to be a perversion of Sanders; Sir Sanders Duncombe was granted the exclusive right in 1634 to supply 'covered chairs'.
11. Argot is a French slang, perhaps the French equivalent to cockney. Also a secret language or slang of thieves, tramps, or vagabonds. Argon is one of the rare gases existing in the atmosphere.
12. The first Jeeps had the initials G.P. (General Purposes Vehicle) painted on the sides.
13. If nylon stockings caught fire they would melt; they don't burn.
14. John, Theodore and Nathaniel all mean God's gift.
15. At one time any professional bowler performing the feat of taking three wickets in three successive balls was entitled to a new hat to be bought at the expense of his Club.
16. Colonel William Cody was more popularly known as Buffalo Bill.
17. The groat had the value of 4d.

18. The correct title of Eire or Southern Ireland is the Republic of Ireland.
19. The House of Lords is the Supreme Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom.
20. (a) A parable is an allegorical story containing a moral or spiritual lesson, (b) a parabola is a geometric curve.

Answers to Paper 19

1. You would use a plectrum for plucking strings of musical instruments, such as mandolins, zithers, etc. It is a small object made from metal, horn, wood, etc.
2. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea.
3. In 1923 the letters B.B.C. stood for British Broadcasting Company.
4. The real name of Petticoat Lane is Middlesex Street.
5. The exact name of the division which deals with the probate of wills is Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.
6. The Australian Platypus, or Duckbilled Platypus, lays eggs, suckles its young, burrows, and has a duck's bill and webbed feet.
7. The St. Leger is called after Colonel St. Leger of Doncaster who originated the race in 1776.
8. The French writer Anatole Thibault adopted the name Anatole France.
9. The Bishop of Llandaff is the Archbishop of Wales.
10. Ordinary gramophone records should be played at a speed of 78 revolutions per minute.
11. Silviculture is the cultivation of forest trees.
12. It could be taken as a compliment—to be uxorious means that one is excessively fond of one's wife.
13. "Cheesecake" is a journalistic term for pictures of glamorous girls.
14. The nine Muses are: Clio—History.
Euterpe—Lyric poetry.
Thalia—Comedy and Idyllic poetry.
Melpomene—Tragedy.
Terpsichore—Choral song and dance.
Erato—Love poetry.

Polyhymnia—Sacred poetry, Sublime hymns.

Urania—Astronomy.

Calliope—Epic poetry.

15. To be deemed in play a football must have travelled the length of its own circumference—*i.e.*, 27-28 inches.
16. England's largest county is the West Riding of Yorkshire with an area of almost 1,800,000 acres.
17. A sixer is a leader of a group of six Cubs or Brownies.
18. The Pentagon in Washington, the building of the U.S. Department of Defence is the largest office building in the world.
19. Van Diemen's Land is the old name for Tasmania.
20. Tin cans are *not* made from tin—they are made from steel, covered with a very thin layer of tin.

Answers to Paper 20

1. A woggle is a ring through which a Boy Scout pulls his handkerchief.
2. Think again—it would be a marriage made in heaven.
3. A Bêche-de-Mer is a species of sea slug—regarded as a delicacy by the Chinese.
4. The International Date Line is the imaginary line along which each new day of the month is taken to begin. It stretches across the Pacific, following approximately the 180th meridian, from the Bering Strait in the North, to New Zealand in the South. It has been arranged to bring the Aleutian Islands and Alaska into the same dating as America and certain South Sea Islands into the same dating as Australia and New Zealand.
5. The 'potlid' is the centre, the bull's eye, and the house a large circle round the tee in curling.
6. The Court of Arches is an ecclesiastical court, so called from the Arches of Bow Church in London, where this court used to be held.
7. A carapace is the upper shell of a turtle or of crustaceans.
8. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell was the first British woman doctor; she was also the first woman doctor in the world to qualify in the United States and practise there before being put on the British Register.

9. Diatomic means consisting of two atoms; diatonic is an adjective used to describe the regular major or minor musical scale.
10. The 'twin' of Cleopatra's Needle is the obelisk which stands at the Place de la Concorde in Paris.
11. In a television transmitting system as used by the B.B.C., the picture which we see on the screen is composed of 405 lines.
12. Negus is the title of the Emperor of Abyssinia; it is also a drink made from spiced wine and hot water.
13. The ivory used by the Eskimos comes from walrus tusks.
14. A palindrome is any word, verse or sentence which reads the same backwards and forwards.
15. A cardoon is a kind of globe artichoke.
16. Percy Bysshe were the christian names of Shelley.
17. The last thing found in Pandora's Box was Hope.
18. Ligan belongs to the flotsam and jetsam family. It describes goods cast into the sea which are so heavy that they sink to the bottom. A buoy or cork is fastened to enable them to be reclaimed later.
19. The Remedy of a coin is the small margin within which coins are allowed to vary from the standard fineness and weight.
20. The question of home rule for Ireland was the most important domestic issue which dominated Mr. Gladstone's last three Ministries.

Answers to Paper 21

1. Finings are substances used in clarifying wine, beer, etc.
2. A way-board is a thin seam of rock, clay, etc., lying between two thicker seams.
3. The planet nearest to the sun is Mercury—36 million miles—and Pluto is farthest away (3,700 million miles) from the sun.
4. A mantua-maker was a dressmaker. A mantua used to be a kind of coat.
5. Phil the Fluter's Ball took place in Ballymuch.
6. A bonspiel is an important match at curling.
7. August 1 is Lammas.

8. Salisbury used to be called Sarum. Old Sarum was actually two miles north of the present City of Salisbury.
9. The number of British members of the Order of Merit is restricted to 24.
10. The capital of the State of California is Sacramento.
11. Mildeno was the capital of Lilliput in Gulliver's Travels.
12. Newfoundland is now a province of Canada.
13. A grilse is a young salmon which has been to the sea only once.
14. Sheridan, the dramatist and statesman, was known as the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
15. Love-apple is an old name for the tomato.
16. Pennillion is a Welsh form of singing verses improvised and sung to the accompaniment of a harp.
17. An April Gentleman is a newly married man.
18. These are some of London's old rivers which have now disappeared: Kilborne or Westbourne, Tybourn, Effra, Walbrook, Fleet, Ravensbourne, Wandle. Part of the Kilborne was named Baynard's Water which gives the name Bayswater.
19. You must not sound your motor horn in a built-up area between the hours of 11.30 p.m. and 7.0 a.m.
20. The island on which Haiti and the Dominican Republic lie was once called Hispaniola.

Answers to Paper 22

1. (b) A contango is a Stock Exchange term meaning an interest paid by the buyer of stock to the seller on condition that the former need not complete his purchase immediately.
2. The Adam's Apple has its origin in the legend that a piece of apple stuck in Adam's throat when he swallowed the forbidden fruit.
3. (a) A fly has six legs, (b) a spider has eight, and (c) a lobster has ten legs.
4. These are Royal Boroughs: Kensington, Kingston-on-Thames, Windsor, New Windsor, Kingston-upon-Hull.
5. Nothing is printed on the back of a Bank of England £5 note.
6. A catalyst is a substance which hastens a chemical change without changing itself.

7. The derrick was named after a hangman called Derrick who officiated in London during the 17th century.
8. W. G. Grace played for Gloucestershire.
9. Glass is made mainly from sand, lime, potash and soda.
10. A willy-willy is a tornado or cyclone in Australia.
11. Katharine of Aragon is buried in Peterborough Cathedral.
12. George Washington, who later became America's first President, was once a major in the British Army.
13. The Dustbowl is a region in the Western parts of the United States subject to frequent dust storms and drought. It includes parts of Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas.
14. A dog-cart is so called because it had an enclosed space below the seat in which sporting dogs could be carried.
15. A paronym is a word sounding the same as another word, but having different spelling and meaning, as, for instance, pain, pane.
16. The volcano Stromboli is known as the 'Lighthouse of the Mediterranean'.
17. The Court of Session is the Supreme Civil Court in Scotland.
18. Incitatus, the favourite horse of the Roman Emperor Caligula, was made a Consul by his master.
19. In order to deal in Stocks and Shares a licence is required which is issued by the Board of Trade, or the person must be a member of a Stock Exchange recognised by the Board of Trade.
20. A guidon is a small forked or triangular flag or standard, carried by cavalry regiments, also used as a marking or signalling flag.

Answers to Paper 23

1. A gazebo is a Victorian summer-house in a garden or, more generally, a place with a pleasant view.
2. 'Cherry-Pickers' are the 11th Hussars.
3. The Helston Furry is a traditional dance held annually in May in Helston, Cornwall.
4. The Rector used to receive the great tithes and the vicar the small tithes. The Rector's parish used to be larger than that of a vicar.

5. The Royal Victorian Order, the Order of the British Empire, and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, all confer the honour of the rank of Dame.
6. Julienne is a French preparation of chopped dried herbs and vegetables, used in a soup named after it.
7. A fletcher was a man who put the feathers on arrows, or who made or dealt in arrows.
8. The christian name of the Queen of Greece is Frederike; she was German, the daughter of the Duke of Brunswick.
9. A snotty is a nickname for a midshipman in the Royal Navy.
10. The Beaker Folk were the inhabitants of Britain and of many parts of Europe during the Bronze Age, approximately 1900 B.C.
11. Serendipity is a happy knack of making unexpected and fortunate discoveries. It was coined by Horace Walpole in the 18th century and is based on a fairy tale called the "Three Princes of Serendip".
12. The Ukraine and Byelo-Russia, being both integral parts of the Soviet Union are also Members of the United Nations in addition to the Soviet Union.
13. A Pecksniff is a smug, unctious hypocrite, from the character in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit".
14. The 38th Parallel is the border between North and South Korea. The 49th Parallel forms the greater part of the frontier between Canada and the United States.
15. A humerus is the bone in one's arm extending from the elbow to the shoulder. (It has nothing to do with being humorous, but because of its apparent association, this bone has become the funny bone.)
16. A humidor is a container in which cigars or tobacco are kept in good condition. It is also an apparatus for keeping the atmosphere of such a container suitably moist for the storing of cigars.
17. 'Mayday' is the international *spoken* distress call in radio telephony, equivalent to the letters SOS in radio telegraphy. It is derived from the French "m'aidez"—help me.
18. The letters SOS are *not* as is popularly believed an abbreviation of 'Save our Souls'. They were chosen because they could be most distinctly expressed in morse signals—three dots, three dashes, three dots.

19. A seismologist is a student of earthquakes, a semeiologist is (a) a student of the symptoms of diseases, or (b) a person skilled in sign language.
20. Stratocracy is government by the army.

Answers to Paper 24

1. Obelisks were originally shadow clocks—the shadows thrown by the obelisk on the ground indicated the time of the day like a huge sundial.
2. The Tower of London is in the Borough of Stepney.
3. Meerscham is a porous, light, whitish form of clay.
4. No. Pedal cyclists are not required to use a bell under the Highway Code.
5. The traffic sign for a School is an upright torch with the word school underneath.
6. The more usual description of a tonsorial artist is a hairdresser or a barber.
7. A Viceroy's wife is called a Vicereine.
8. A palfrey was a small horse ridden by ladies.
9. Most of the cloves and clove-oil which we use comes from Zanzibar and the neighbouring island of Pemba.
10. A Perpetual Curate is the proper designation of the Minister of certain parishes, especially those new parishes formed since 1943.
11. A scapegoat originally was the goat set free by the High Priest of the Jews on the Day of Atonement, the sins of the people having been symbolically laid upon it.
12. Ice floats on water, because water—unlike any other substance—*expands* when freezing. It has its greatest contraction or density at 39·2°F., yet its freezing point is seven degrees lower, 32°F. Ice at 32°F. has a density only of 0·9175 of that of water, and, therefore, floats.
13. In the original French story of Cinderella, her slipper was described as a 'pantoufle en vair'. 'Vair' meaning fur was mistaken for 'verre' meaning glass, and that is how it all began.
14. The head of the Salvation Army holds the title of General; he need, of course, never have been a soldier.

15. The Seven Seas are: The North and the South Atlantic, the North and the South Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Antarctic Ocean.
16. The President of the United States is *not* elected by the people. They elect special electors who, in turn, elect the President.
17. A socle is a rectangular plinth or base on which a statue or column is erected.
18. At a speed of 45 m.p.h., the braking distance is roughly 150 ft. on a dry road. On a skiddy road it is at least twice as far.
19. Double Elephant is a paper size ($26\frac{3}{4}'' \times 40''$).
20. He was Bishop Nicholas of Myra, a friend of the children, who later became canonized and, as St. Nicholas or Santa Claus, has remained a friend of the children throughout 1,600 years.

Answers to Paper 25

1. The first bird to be sent out of the Ark by Noah was a raven.
2. Guadalcanal belongs to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
3. Good King Wenceslas would have been Czechoslovakian today. He was a King of Bohemia.
4. Deo volente—God willing, or by God's Will.
5. A Man of Kent is born South of the Medway and a Kentish Man North of the Medway.
6. H.M. The Queen Mother was born at St. Paul's Waldenburgh, Hitchin, Herts. Glamis, which is so often mistaken as her place of birth, is the seat of her father's family, the Earls of Strathmore.
7. "VEEP", as the Americans call him, is the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Nixon.
8. Court cards were originally called coat cards, from the coats or habits shown on them. The word coat became corrupted into 'court' about 1688.
9. Beethoven's only opera is called "Fidelio".
10. The Chiltern Hundreds are the Hundreds of Stoke, Burnham and Desborough.
11. A Magnum of Champagne usually holds two quarts.

12. Ataturk means Father of the Turks.
13. Lieutenant-general is the higher rank.
14. Sound travels at a speed of 760 m.p.h. at sea level and 660 m.p.h. in the stratosphere.
15. The National Debt was originally a loan raised by Montague, Earl of Halifax, in 1692 to finance the French War (1688-1702).
16. Kentucky is known as the Blue Grass State.
17. Mohair is obtained from the Angora Goat.
18. The Southern equivalent to the Aurora Borealis is the Aurora Australis, which is a similar phenomenon seen in the Antarctic.
19. British citizenship can be obtained by birth, descent, registration, naturalization or incorporation of territory.
20. Lyonesse is the legendary land believed to be under the sea between Land's End and the Scilly Isles.

Answers to Paper 26

1. You would pay in Leva in Bulgaria.
2. Esclandre means a scandalous, disreputable affair, or unpleasant notoriety.
3. Pyjamas came originally from Persia and India. The Persian word Paejamas means trousers (pae—leg, jamah—clothing).
4. Crossing the International Date Line from the West to the East you would lose a day.
5. A dog licence costs 7s. 6d.
6. There are thirty-nine books in the Old Testament.
7. The Victoria Cross was instituted by Royal Warrant on January 29, 1856.
8. By decree of Queen Victoria, Victoria Crosses were struck from the metal of guns captured by the British at Sebastopol during the Crimean War. It was only as recently as 1942 that the supply of Sebastopol gun metal ran out, and they are now made from gun metal supplied by the Royal Mint.
9. The shortest day of the year is December 22.
10. Mesmerism is so called after an Austrian doctor Mesmer, who first practised practical mesmerism by mesmerising human

beings. He lived from 1743-1815. Putting forward a theory of animal magnetism, he was denounced as an impostor.

11. Romeo's first love was Rosaline.
12. Parchment is usually made from the skin of sheep or goats, while vellum is made from calf skin.
13. Bouillabaisse is a fish soup or stew cooked with saffron, onions, garlic, olive oil, etc., and is one of the local delicacies in the Provence and Marseilles regions.
14. Theoretically speaking, there is no time at all at the North and South Pole where all meridians meet.
15. Miss Clementine Hosier married Sir Winston Churchill; it is the maiden name of Lady Churchill.
16. Baronets were first created by James I in 1611 as a means of raising money. He sold baronetcies for £1,200 each. This money was used to maintain thirty soldiers in Ireland for three years at 8d. a day.
17. A battledore is an instrument shaped like a small racquet and strung with catgut and used in the game of badminton; it is also a wooden implement for beating clothes that have been washed.
18. The more common name for hydrated aluminium silicate is clay.
19. England's highest mountain is Scafell Pike, 3,210 feet.
20. England's chief salt mines are in Cheshire.

Answers to Paper 27

1. Driving on the left is the rule in Sweden and Iceland.
2. Judas-colour is red, from the hair or beard of Judas.
3. The English name for digitalis is foxglove.
4. One fathom is six feet long.
5. Marshal of the Royal Air Force is senior to the rank of Air Chief Marshal.
6. Squalid means foul, dingy, degraded; squaloid means resembling a shark.
7. Inchoate means rudimentary, elementary, immature, undeveloped.

8. Pheasants must not be shot on a Sunday and Christmas Day in England and Wales.
9. The Top Hat Scheme is an Assurance system for people with high salaries, who, instead of receiving rises in salaries, are given endowment policies; which is more advantageous from the Income Tax point of view.
10. London's first main line terminus was Euston Station.
11. Aberdeen is also called the Granite City.
12. Epping Forest is owned by the Corporation of London.
13. Smithfield market is mainly for meat and poultry, Billingsgate is for fish, and Spitalfields for vegetables and fruit.
14. Macaroni is hollow, spaghetti is not. Spaghetti is also finer than macaroni.
15. The Rook is also called a Castle in Chess.
16. Inconcinnity means incongruity, inelegance, unsuitableness.
17. A kissing-crust is the soft crust where a loaf has touched another loaf in baking. It also refers to the undercrust in a pudding or a pie.
18. A steelyard is a kind of balance with a short arm for weighing an object and a long graduated arm along which a counterpoise is moved to produce equilibrium.
19. Pieces of eight were originally old Spanish pesos or dollars that were worth 8 reals and were marked with a figure 8.
20. 'Granny Smith' is a name for a kind of apple and an 'Ailsa Craig' is an onion.

Answers to Paper 28

1. Kneller Hall is the Royal Military School of Music in Twickenham, Middlesex.
2. To paginate means to mark off the pages of a book with consecutive numbers.
3. Monsieur de Paris was the nickname of the Public Executioner of France.
4. Sandwich Isles used to be the old name for what are now called the Hawaiian Islands.

5. A scotchman is a strip of steel plate underneath the anchor cable on the fo'c'sle of a ship to prevent the running cable from damaging the deck.
6. The Big-Endians were a party in Lilliput, who, according to Swift in "Gulliver's Travels," broke their eggs at the big end.
7. Necromancy is prophesying by calling up the dead (or, more generally, magic, enchantment, etc.); chiromancy is divination by the hands, or palmistry; theomancy is prophesying by oracles.
8. This phrase was used by President Abraham Lincoln in the Gettysburg Address delivered on November 19th, 1863, at a dedication of a Military Cemetery on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg. It occurs in the last sentence of his famous two-minute speech: "We hereby highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, by God, shall now have a new birth of freedom—and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth".
9. Never-Never Land is an Australian term for North and West Queensland—hence any remote and little-settled district.
10. Usquebaugh is the original Gaelic word from which the word whisky has been derived. It means 'water of life'.
11. It was George Washington of whom it was said that he was "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his fellow citizens".
12. A gormandizer is a glutton; a greedy, voracious person.
13. The F.B.I. was founded by Charles Bonaparte, a grand-nephew of Emperor Napoleon I.
14. Those Danish-born Americans were born on the Virgin Islands, which were then a Danish colony, and called the Danish West Indies. The United States bought the islands from Denmark in 1917 for 25 million dollars, and the islanders were given the option of remaining Danish citizens, or of becoming Americans.
15. The highest lake is Lake Titicaca on the border of Peru and Bolivia in South America, 12,500 ft. high. It is the highest *navigable* lake in the world.
16. Wheat is harvested in Australia throughout our winter months, but mainly in December.
17. A lachrymatory is a small vase or phial found in ancient Roman tombs in which it is thought the tears of the mourners were collected.

18. The first woman to swim the Channel was Gertrude Ederle in 1926.
19. Guatemala has for many years now claimed to be entitled to parts of British Honduras.
20. All records of limited companies in this country are kept in the Office of the Registrar of Companies of the Board of Trade at Bush House, Strand, London. They can be seen for a fee of 1s. per company.

Answers to Paper 29

1. A minor cannot make a will except in certain circumstances; for instance, if he is a member of the Armed Forces.
2. Petersham is a rough, heavy woollen material, or an overcoat made from this material. It is named after Viscount Petersham (1780-1851). It is also the name of a strong corded silk or cotton ribbon.
3. From 100 lb. of wheat only 70 lb. of white flour is produced. During the War the so-called National Flour had an extraction rate of 80%.
4. A "snob" is also a name for a cobbler.
5. The City of Venice was married to the sea every year. The Doge cast into the sea a consecrated ring, saying: "Sea, we wed thee in token of our true and perpetual dominion over thee."
6. Goliath's height was 6 cubits and a span—approximately 9 ft. 8 in.
7. Field Marshal the Lord Kitchener, British Minister of War 1914-1916, was drowned when H.M.S. Hampshire, on which he was travelling to Russia, struck a mine on June 5th, 1916.
8. "Gules" is the heraldic term for red.
9. That wisp of beard beneath the lower lip is called an imperial because the Emperor Napoleon III cut his beard that way.
10. One of the islands in the Bermudas Group is called Ireland.
11. The Forty Immortals are the Members of the French Academy who, according to its statute, must never exceed this number.
12. Strangers arriving at Fiji are given a whale tooth or tabua—an ancient invitation to land.

13. The Friar's Heel is an outstanding upright stone at Stonehenge. It is also called the 'Heelstone' or 'Sunstone'.
14. Saturday is called after the Roman god Saturnus.
15. A sector is a portion of the circle enclosed by an arc and two radii (like a piece of pie)—a segment is a portion of the circle cut off by a straight line.
16. The Third Estate was the name given to the ordinary citizens, the bourgeoisie, the common people. The First Estate was the nobility and the Second the clergy.
17. Tiffany is thin transparent silk gauze.
18. A savannah is a plain, an open treeless, level tract of country, especially in tropical America.
19. You would put on a pair of dannocks when you repair a hedge, they are hedging gloves.
20. Norway has leased the coal mines of Barentsburg, Grumant and Pyramiden, all on Spitzbergen, to the Soviet Russian Government. Spitzbergen is part of Norway's sovereign territory.

Answers to Paper 30

1. The circumference of the earth at the Equator is approximately 24,902 miles.
2. A bushwacker is an Australian backwoodsman, a person who lives in the woods; a bushmaster is a large and very poisonous American snake.
3. Serial numbers of Bank of England £1 notes are arranged in this way; a letter and two figures, followed by another letter and then a figure with six digits: A12B 123456.
4. The three Kings of Arms are Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy and Ulster. They are the three senior officers of the College of Arms.
5. The official name is (a) the County Palatine of Durham, and (b) the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster.
6. A luxation is a dislocation of a joint.
7. All wills of which probate has been granted since 1858 are filed at Somerset House in London, where they are open to inspection.
8. These words were spoken by Mary II, Queen of England (Mary Tudor).

9. 'Blind tooling' is the impression of ornamentation or lettering on leather or book covers, without using colours or gilding. The tools are pressed directly upon the leather.
10. Citizens of the Republic of Ireland have the rights and duties of British subjects while they are living in the United Kingdom, if they have made application to be registered by the Secretary of State.
11. A conder is a person who directs helmsmen of ships, or one who signals to the fishermen the course of the shoals of fish.
12. Kohlrabi is a vegetable, a kind of cabbage with a fleshy turnip-shaped stem which is eaten.
13. A Machiavellian person is one who prefers expediency to morality; one who is subtle and unscrupulous in attaining his ends. So called after Nicolo Machiavelli (1469-1527) who advocated the principle that any political means, no matter how unscrupulous and lawless, are justifiable if they strengthen the government.
14. The County of Southampton is known as Hampshire.
15. Gowans are daisies.
16. A local government official is not a civil servant. The Civil Service comprises employees of all Public State Departments, excluding the Armed Forces.
17. The Suez Canal runs from North to South.
18. (a) Port-of-Spain is the capital of Trinidad; (b) Lagos of Nigeria; and (c) Stanley is the capital of the Falkland Islands.
19. Incarnadine means to redden, to go crimson.
20. A loofah is the fibrous skeleton of a tropical plant of the cucumber family. It is used for rubbing and massaging.

Answers to Paper 31

1. (a) Lupine means pertaining to wolves; (b) vulpine pertaining to foxes.
2. The chemical name for quicksilver is mercury.
3. One horse-power is the unit of power or work equivalent to the force required to raise 550 lb. one foot per second.
4. A second cousin is the child of a parent's first cousin. A cousin once removed is the child of your own first cousin.

5. The Pentateuch comprises the first five Books of the Old Testament.
6. The King of Sweden is the direct descendant of a French solicitor. Sweden's Royal House of Bernadotte was founded by one of Napoleon's Generals who, before he became an officer, had been a solicitor in Pau.
7. Spikenard is a herb resembling valerian; also an ancient ointment prepared from it.
8. A pediment is a triangular structure in architecture, usually richly ornamented, resembling a low gable; it is also a person or thing that exactly reproduces the utterances of some other. An impediment is an obstacle, a hindrance.
9. 'Breeches Bible' is so called because Genesis iii. 7 was rendered as "... and they sewed fig tree leaves together and made themselves breeches".
10. Tiddly-winks is a game for children; pilliwinks is an old Scottish instrument of torture, in which the fingers were crushed.
11. Horripilation is simply the bristling of the hair or gooseflesh.
12. A rose-noble was an old English gold coin worth 6s. 8d.; it was so called because it had a rose as a device.
13. The fine for pulling the emergency cord in British railways without proper reason is still £5.
14. Apart from guilty and not guilty, a Scottish jury can find a case not proven.
15. In a trattoria you would eat and drink; it is a small Italian restaurant.
16. Berengaria of Navarre was the wife of Richard I.
17. The obverse side of a coin is the one that bears the main symbol, the King's or the Queen's head.
18. The Albert Hall is not circular as so many believe. It has a length of 273 ft. and a width of 240 ft., and is, therefore, an oval.
19. A catchpole is a sheriff's officer.
20. The United Nations Organisation was founded at the Opera House at San Francisco, where on June 26, 1945, the Charter of the United Nations was drawn up by 50 nations.

Answers to Paper 32

1. A three-line whip is an urgent summons by the Party Whip to M.P.s to be present in the House. The urgency is expressed by underlining the summons three times.
2. The Nine Men's Morris is an old English game played by two players each having nine pieces or men which they place alternately on a board.
3. Prone is lying face downwards, and supine is lying face upwards.
4. The term Pippin was originally applied to an apple which was raised from a pip instead of being propagated by grafting.
5. The postage on an ordinary surface-mail letter to the United States is 2½d. for the first ounce, 1d. for each additional ounce.
6. It was William III who said that "Every bullet has its billet".
7. Rich coast is the English translation of the Spanish words Costa Rica, a Republic in Central America.
8. Buhl work is cabinet work adorned with brass and other metal and inlaid with tortoise-shell. It is named after André Charles Buhl, a French cabinet-maker (1642-1732) who perfected this technique.
9. The Borough of Woolwich is situated on both sides of the River Thames.
10. A Pound (£) was originally a pound of pure silver. Charlemagne introduced the penny which was originally 1/240th of a pound of pure silver; 12 pennies was a shilling, which originally meant a small round slice (of silver). Our monetary system is, therefore, over 1,000 years old.
11. The Brabançonne is the name of the Belgian National Anthem (composed by Van Campenhout in 1830).
12. The phonograph was the first instrument to record and reproduce sound by means of first brass, and then wax cylinders. It is an earlier form of the gramophone.
13. If a Member of one party has to be absent at a division of great importance, he arranges with a Member of the opposing party to be absent too. In this way neither side will suffer, the votes of both absentees being missed and cancelling each other out.
14. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts; Connecticut, and Rhode Island comprise New England.
15. General Wolfe is said to have recited Gray's 'Elegy' before the Battle of Quebec.

16. The human body contains 206 bones. This figure decreases with the years when some bones which were separate in youth unite.
17. Leases are made out for 99 years because the Stamp Duty is less in this case than it is for leases of 100 years or over. The popular belief that the leaseholder becomes the owner of the freehold property after 100 years is erroneous.
18. Locum tenens, meaning, literally, place holder or deputy, becomes lieutenant, if translated into French.
19. The Turkish equivalent to the Red Cross is called the Red Crescent.
20. The Admiral of the Medway is the Mayor of Rochester.

Answers to Paper 33

1. The Netherlands and Luxembourg both have the same coloured flag—blue, red and white horizontal stripes. Luxembourg's flag, however, is somewhat shorter in length and the blue part is slightly lighter.
2. Recension is the critical examination and revision of the text of an author.
3. Horse-radish is the root of a plant (*cochlearia armoracia*) which has a hot, pungent taste. It is also the name of the plant itself.
4. There are 32 points of the compass.
5. 'Boxing the compass' means the repeating of the 32 points of the compass in their right order beginning with North; and then reversing, so that one ends at the starting point—hence to make a complete roundabout.
6. These are the first three lines of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night":
 "If music be the food of love, play on;
 Give me excess of it, that, surfeiting, the appetite may
 sicken and so die."
7. Animals are ovo-viviparous which produce fully developed eggs but usually hatch them out just before they leave the body of the mother, as for instance, many insects, snails, fish, lizards and snakes.
8. Acadia was an ancient name for what is now Nova Scotia. For practical purposes it may be defined as within the boundaries of the present Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

9. Copyhold is an ancient form of tenure. It is different from freehold or leasehold insofar as the tenant's only title deed consisted of a copy of an entry in the Court Roll of the Manor. Copyhold was abolished in 1922.
10. A snathe is a shaft or handle to which a scythe blade is fastened.
11. Semaphore is a signalling device with two arms which can be set at different positions expressing the letters of the alphabet.
12. Windsor Castle, as we know it, was not begun by William the Conqueror, as is generally believed. Although he built a fortress on the site of the present castle, it was little more than a central mound of earth surrounded by a wooden stockade. The first stone building was built by Henry II more than 100 years later.
13. If the Speaker mentions a Member of the House by name it means that that Member has been guilty of unseemly behaviour and has to leave the Chamber.
14. The Code Napoleon is the compilation of the Laws of France, made under the direction of Napoleon Bonaparte and promulgated in 1804. It is also sometimes called by its original name of Code Civil (des Français).
15. The pillar box was invented by Anthony Trollope while he was in the service of the Post Office.
16. The Lord Chancellor's purse is empty when carried in procession. It used to contain the Great Seal of the Realm which is now, however, for reasons of safety, locked in a safe, and not taken out for ceremonial purposes.
17. WHO stands for World Health Organisation which has its headquarters at Geneva.
18. The number of constituencies in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is now 630.
19. Exons, bed-goers, bed-hangers are all ranks in the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard.
20. Lady Day—March 25—is the shortened form of "The Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin".

Answers to Paper 34

The Headmasters Conference meets annually; its members are Headmasters of boys' schools which fulfil certain conditions regarding the standard of education, the number of pupils, independence, etc.

2. The Queen's christian names are Elizabeth Alexandra Mary.
3. A dumb-barge is a barge or lighter without sails or motor power, depending on towing as means of movement.
4. Umbrellas are called gamps after Mrs. Sairey (Sarah) Gamp, a character in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit".
5. Paris gave the Golden Apple to Aphrodite, the Goddess of Love, who promised him the world's most beautiful woman. Aphrodite became Venus in Roman mythology.
6. One broad and two narrow rows of gold lace on the cuff denote the rank of Vice-Admiral.
7. Shepherd's Market is not called after shepherds who brought their flocks to graze there, as has often been stated; it is named after Edward Shepherd who, about 1735, built a market on a site on which the original May Fair was held.
8. Old houses often have dummy windows because of the window tax which was levied on all houses with more than six windows until 1851.
9. Chequers is in the Chilterns about three miles from Princes Risborough.
10. Salarium (salt money) which later became salary, had its origin in the salt which Roman Legionaries received as part of their pay. They used it for cooking, and also traded it to the inhabitants of occupied countries. Later, the salt was replaced by cash, which was commonly called salt money.
11. Dun is the Gaelic word for a hill with a stronghold or fort on it. Dundee, therefore, means a stronghold overlooking the River Dee.
12. Princess Anne was born on August 15, 1950.
13. The Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval was shot in the Lobby of the House of Commons on May 11, 1812. His murderer was hanged a week later.
14. Wool is a bad conductor of heat; it keeps things warm because heat does not escape from it, and it also keeps things cool because it does not let the heat pass through it from the outside.
15. A danlayer is a small naval vessel for the laying of small marker buoys at sea.
16. Bondi Beach is a very popular bathing beach in Sydney, Australia.
17. Belgium, Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, all have possessions in Africa. Italian Somaliland is not a possession of Italy, it is administered by Italy as Trustee on behalf of the United Nations and will become a sovereign state in 1960.

18. Barouche, volante, sociable and phaeton were all horse-drawn carriages.
19. Aqua Regia is a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid which dissolves gold.
20. A parkin is a kind of gingerbread.

Answers to Paper 35

1. Britain's first Prime Minister was Sir Robert Walpole who took office on April 3, 1721.
2. A tenaculum is a sharp, slim hook used by surgeons.
3. A liger is a cross between a lion and a tigress.
4. A tigon is a cross between a tiger and a lioness.
5. The Shetland Islands are nearer to Norway (approx. 190 miles) while they are 280 miles away from Edinburgh.
6. The generally accepted period including the Dog Days is from July 3 to August 15.
7. 'Borough-English' denotes the custom by which land and tenements in certain boroughs and districts used to descend to the youngest, instead of to the eldest son.
8. Your range of vision would be approximately 41.6 miles if you were standing on a 1,000 ft. high mountain, provided that you had an unrestricted view.
9. Prelection is a public lecture delivered by a prelector, or public reader or lecturer, at a college or university.
10. A stomacher used to be part of a woman's dress in the 16th and 17th centuries. It consisted of a triangular piece of material, often embroidered, covering the upper part of the abdomen.
11. A pug-mill is used for grinding and mixing clay.
12. The following countries have the pound (£) as a unit of currency: Egypt, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan and Turkey.
13. The Romans called the first day of the month the Kalends.
14. Nosology is the science of diseases, also the classification and nomenclature of diseases.
15. Shrovetide is the time immediately preceding Lent, extending from Sunday to Tuesday before Ash Wednesday inclusive.

16. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. is the minimum postage for a registered inland letter—6d. registration fee and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. postage.
17. They are all named after their fathers: Thompson, the son of Thomas; Petersen, the son of Peter; Ben Ali, the son of Ali.
18. Regnal Years are the years of a sovereign's reign, beginning with the year of his or her accession to the throne. Regnal Year 5 of Queen Elizabeth's Reign begins on February 6, 1956. The Regnal Year is used in the title of Parliamentary Acts.
19. Margaret, Maid of Norway, was Queen of Scotland from 1286-1290. She was, however, Queen in name only as she did not leave Norway until 1290 and died on the way to Scotland.
20. Damascening means: (a) The art of inlaying one metal into another; especially inlaying it with patterns of gold or silver foil. (b) A watered or finely striped pattern, sometimes present in sword blades, etc. It is produced naturally by the slow cooling of the molten steel.

Answers to Paper 36

1. Sumptuary laws are imposed to curb excessive spending on luxuries, etc.
2. The only city in the world which lies in two Continents is Istanbul, part of which lies in Europe and part in Asia. Istanbul, then called Constantinople, was the capital of Turkey.
3. The Vatican, residence of the Pope, is the largest palace in the world used as a residence.
4. The Beaufort Scale is used for measuring wind velocity. It is named after its inventor, Sir Francis Beaufort.
5. The scarlet runner bean, once used only for ornamental purposes, is now grown exclusively as a vegetable. It was introduced into this country in the 17th century from South America.
6. To drink supernaculum means to drink to the last drop.
7. The measure of a hand is 4 inches.
8. Rainfall of one inch on an area of one acre is equivalent to 100 tons of rainwater.
9. Whitsunday is a Scottish quarter day, May 15. Whit Sunday, is of course, the seventh Sunday after Easter.
10. Tumefied means to become swollen.

11. The first person to swim the Channel from England to France was Captain Webb, in August 1875.
12. Mesopotamia is the old name for Iraq.
13. Names of cloud formations are: cirrus, cumulus, stratus, cirro-cumulus, cirro-stratus and other compound forms.
14. Phrenology is the study of the relation between the bumps on a person's skull and his intellectual, emotional and moral qualities. Phenology is the study of the times of recurring natural phenomena, e.g. migration, breeding, flowering of plants, etc.
15. Penology is the study of methods of punishment, the science of prison management.
16. Palladium is a hard, silvery-white metal, belonging to the platinum group of metals.
17. The tsetse-fly is the carrier of sleeping sickness.
18. Nisi means unless—that is, a decree nisi means that a decree for the dissolution of a marriage is granted *unless* some reason is found for it being otherwise, such as a successful intervention of the Queen's Proctor.
19. Cleopatra's Needle, now standing on the Thames Embankment in London, was nearly lost in a terrific storm when it was being brought from Alexandria to England, in the latter part of the year 1877.
20. William Shakespeare was not a Poet Laureate.

Answers to Paper 37

1. A limner is an illuminator of manuscripts; a painter.
2. A crown (Kroner or Kronor) is the unit of currency in the four Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Iceland. A crown (Korun) is also the unit of currency in Czechoslovakia.
3. The title of the opera which Benjamin Britten composed in honour of the Queen's Coronation was "Gloriana".
4. Cos lettuce is so called after the Island of Cos in the Aegean Sea, from which it was brought into this country.
5. A barbican is the name of the outer defences of a fortress or city, such as strongly defended gateways or bridges.

6. It was Nero who is said to have uttered "What an artist dies with me".
7. The term Middle Ages is commonly applied to the period from the fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th century, to the beginning of the Italian Renaissance in the middle of the 15th century.
8. The Royal Victorian Chain is a high distinction bestowed only on special occasions and conferring no precedence on its holder.
9. Oakham is the county town of Rutland.
10. A palliative is a remedy alleviating pain or other symptoms of illness; a palliasse is a straw mattress.
11. Malagueña is a song or dance from the Malaga region of Spain.
12. Insidious means cunning, deceitful, stealthily; invidious means to give offence, cause ill-will, discriminate unjustly.
13. 'Bye' is an Anglo-Saxon word of Norse origin meaning town or locality. A bye-law is, therefore, a law imposed, not by the central government, but by a town council or local government.
14. James I of England was called the 'wisest fool in Christendom'.
15. An agate is a gem stone; an agnate is a relative on the father's side, or from a common male ancestor.
16. An agnomen is a nickname or additional name.
17. These words are the beginning of "La Marseillaise", the French National Anthem.
18. The only town in England where the telephone service is operated by the Corporation and not by the G.P.O. is Hull.
19. Hitler promised the Isle of Man to Norway in case of a German victory.
20. Taffy is the Welsh form of David.

Answers to Paper 38

1. The Duke of Cornwall is the Heir Apparent. The Throne cannot pass to anyone but him during his lifetime. An Heir Presumptive is actually the next in succession but may cease to be so by the birth of a child nearer to the Throne.
2. The three American Presidents preceding Mr. Eisenhower were Harry S. Truman, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert C. Hoover.

3. Big liners use Southampton because it has four tides a day, due to the position and shape of the Isle of Wight.
4. The Old Globe Theatre was on the south bank of the Thames, not far from the site on which the Festival Hall now stands.
5. The disc used in ice hockey is called a puck.
6. A penny-gaff was a low-class theatre or music hall.
7. Nocent (now obsolete) means guilty. Hence innocent—not guilty. It also means harmful, injurious and hurtful.
8. According to legend, a very old table in the Great Hall of Winchester Castle was King Arthur's famous Round Table. However, this is just a legend.
9. According to Shakespeare, Juliet was not yet fourteen at the beginning of his play.
10. Ellis Bell was the nom-de-plume under which Emily Brontë published her famous novel, "Wuthering Heights".
11. Bayreuth is the scene of the annual Richard Wagner Festival.
12. No foreign ruler attended the Queen's Coronation. According to an old custom sovereigns are not present at each other's coronations.
13. The Oder-Neisse Line is the present German-Polish frontier along the rivers Oder and Neisse behind which lie parts of Germany annexed by Poland.
14. London Transport buses do not consume any petrol at all—they run on Diesel oil.
15. It is sleep which "knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care"—from Macbeth—Act 2, scene II.
16. The Prophet Mahomet, who founded the Mohammedan religion, is buried at Medina in the Kingdom of Saudi-Arabia.
17. The Golden Gate is in San Francisco.
18. Professor Röntgen, the famous German scientist, discovered X-rays.
19. The Escorial, formerly a royal palace, is now a famous museum in Madrid.
20. The passenger handed him the fare in one penny and two half-pennies, which he would not have done had he wanted only a 1½d. ticket.

Answers to Paper 39

1. A wisp is a collective noun for snipe.
2. "The Borough" is another name for Southwark.
3. It was George, Duke of Clarence, the brother of Richard III, who was said to have been drowned in a butt of malmsey wine.
4. Naples, Newtown, Neustadt and Villeneuve all have the same meaning: i.e. New Town.
5. The Master of the Queen's Music is Sir Arthur Bliss.
6. A Sword of Honour was presented by King George VI to Stalingrad, to commemorate the Battle of Stalingrad. It was presented as "a token of admiration, not only of the British people, but of the whole civilized world". It was handed to Marshal Stalin by Mr. Churchill in Teheran in December 1943.
7. The title of the Queen's representatives in Guernsey and Jersey is "Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief".
8. Hungary was a kingdom until the Communists took over. The Crown was represented by the Regent, Admiral Nicolas Horthy de Nagybanya, whose so-called navy consisted of a few monitors on the Danube which never saw the sea.
9. "The Diehards" is the nickname for the Middlesex Regiment.
10. Tortious is a legal expression meaning harmful, injurious of the nature of a tort. Tortilla is a kind of Mexican bread made from maize flour in the form of a flat cake.
11. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports is the Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill.
12. Mr. R. van der Riet Wooley.
13. The minimum charge for an inland telegram in Britain is 3s. for up to 12 words.
14. The only living Englishman—except Sir Winston Churchill—to whom a statue has been erected in London is Lord Nuffield. It can be found in Guy's Hospital.
15. The western part of Piccadilly was once called the "Way to Reading".
16. The county town of Montgomeryshire is Welshpool.
17. Aberystwyth is the county town of Cardiganshire.
18. It is shorter to fly from London to Colombo (5,959 miles) than it is from London to Johannesburg (6,280 miles).
19. Rio de Oro is a Spanish colony in North-West Africa.

20. Lord Peter Wimsey is the central character in the detective novels by Miss Dorothy Sayers.

Answers to Paper 40

1. The Falangists are members of the Falange Party—the only officially recognised party in Spain.
2. The head of a Fire Brigade is called Chief Officer.
3. A Palladian house is built in the Palladian style named after an Italian architect Andrea Palladio (1518-80). It resembles the Italian Renaissance style and, in Britain, also applies to the style of Inigo Jones.
4. Uganda is a Protectorate, *not* a Colony.
5. The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
6. The first regular medal awards for military service were made in 1588 to commemorate the defeat of the Armada. Two kinds of medals were issued, called the 'Bay Tree' and the 'Arc in Flood', from the designs on them. The earliest medal in existence was struck in 1480 for John Kendall, Prior of the English Knights of St. John of Jerusalem—he relieved the city of Rhodes, and the only existing copy can be found in the British Museum.
7. St. Stephen was the first Christian martyr.
8. The Curzon Line was a line drawn up by Lord Curzon in 1919 proposing an Eastern border of Poland.
9. The correct title of the Soviet Russian Premier is 'Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.'
10. The following organs make up the United Nations Organisation: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, Secretariat.
11. The official language of Andorra is Catalan—*not* Spanish, nor is French the official language.
12. The following types of aircraft are now (1955) in use by B.E.A.: Viscount, Elizabethan, Admiral, Pionair and Islander.
13. Fascines are faggots of brushwood used by military engineers for filling ditches, supporting the sides of trenches, etc. A fascinator was a light shawl or wrap worn by women over the head.

14. A fascine dwelling was a prehistoric hut built on islets or shallows of a lake on a platform which rested on a timber and brushwood foundation.
15. The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor.
16. The Alhambra, famous Moorish Palace, was built by the Moorish kings of Spain at Granada.
17. 'To knuckle down' is an expression which came from the game of marbles.
18. Queens' College and Magdalene College are both at Cambridge.
19. The person immortalised in operas by Massenet and Puccini was Manon Lescaut. Massenet wrote an opera called 'Manon' and Puccini another, 'Manon Lescaut'.
20. The Padstow Hobby is a character in an annual Spring Festival held at Padstow, Cornwall, on May 1.

Answers to Paper 4I

1. A 'roman à clef' (key novel) is a novel introducing characters based on actual persons.
2. The full title of the Order of the British Empire is the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.
3. Shakespeare had three brothers—Gilbert, Richard and Edmund.
4. President Roosevelt proclaimed the following four Freedoms:
 1. Freedom of Speech and Expression.
 2. Freedom of Religion.
 3. Freedom from Want.
 4. Freedom from Fear.
5. "When two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather", occurs in "The Idler" by Samuel Johnson.
6. The ladybird and ant are the insects.
7. The Benefit of Clergy was originally the privilege of exemption from trial by a secular court of clergymen arraigned for felony. They were handed over to an ecclesiastical court. This was applied in England to all those who were able to read—a verse of the 51st Psalm was used as test piece, and ultimately even the reading test was omitted. The privilege was abolished in 1827.
8. The opposite of homogeneous is heterogeneous.
9. The answer to "Wheer 'as tha bin sin' ah saw thee" is "On Ilkla Moor, 'baht 'at".

10. Grand Prior is the highest rank of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; the present holder is H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
11. Ylang-ylang is a Malayan tree with fragrant flowers.
12. Fingal's Cave is on the Isle of Staffa in the Hebrides.
13. Berlin Black is a heat-resisting black enamel or varnish used for coating iron work.
14. It was Oscar Wilde who said he supposed he would have to die beyond his means.
15. "Nautilus" is the world's first atomic-powered submarine, built by the United States Navy.
16. It was Beau Brummel referring to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.
17. All these are towns in Northern Ireland: Armagh, Ballymena, Banbridge, Bangor, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Enniskillen, Holywood, Larne, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Newry, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Strabane.
18. The Commonwealth Air Force Memorial is at Cooper's Hill, Runnymede, near Staines.
19. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, holds the position of Hereditary Chief Butler of England.
20. No compensation is paid as a result of a wrong conviction although the Home Secretary may make an ex-gratia payment. However, a *right* of compensation does not exist.

Answers to Paper 42

1. The Royal Observatory has been moved to Hurstmonceux, Sussex, because the increasing volume of smoke in the air in the London area and the great amount of scattered light at night made astronomical observations difficult.
2. The Bertillon system is the method of measuring and registering parts of the body such as the skull, hand, foot, forearm as a means of identification.
3. A Dog's Nose is a mixture of gin and beer.
4. The Maelstrom is a whirlpool off the North-West coast of Norway.
5. A 'royal' stag is one with antlers having twelve or more points.
6. The Gaelic name for Edinburgh is Dunedin.

7. There are two possible explanations of the phrase "to send to Coventry". At one time the population of Coventry was said to be hostile to soldiers and any young woman seen talking to one was ostracised; therefore, any soldier sent to Coventry was cut off from the social life of the town. Another explanation is that Coventry was a Parliamentary stronghold during the Civil War and Royalist prisoners were sent there for safe keeping.
8. A whipping-boy was a boy of humble birth who used to be educated with a prince for whom—as the prince could not be whipped—he had to suffer chastisement.
9. The Spanish Main was the mainland of Spanish possessions around the Caribbean Sea, especially the North Coast of South America from Panama to the Orinoco. The Spanish Main also included the Seas in this area.
10. A 'megaton' is a word coined to denote a million tons, meaning the bomb's destructive power is equal to that of a million tons of high explosive.
11. The first people to fly over Mount Everest were Lord Clydesdale and F/Lt. McIntyre in 1933. They flew in two planes, each pilot accompanied by an observer; Lord Clydesdale was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Blacker and McIntyre by Mr. S. R. Bonnett.
12. The three goddesses competing for the Judgment of Paris were Hera, Aphrodite and Athene.
13. Richard II was murdered at Pontefract Castle.
14. A 'fane' is an old word for a temple, a place of worship.
15. Podagra is a kind of gout especially affecting the feet.
16. The Seceders were Presbyterians who seceded from the established Church of Scotland in 1733.
17. Socage is an old form of agricultural tenure in which the tenant had to perform certain services or pay in kind in lieu of such.
18. Rupert's Land, named after Prince Rupert, founder of the Hudson's Bay Co., comprised the province of Manitoba and parts of what is now Ontario and Quebec. It is still an ecclesiastical province of the Church of England in Canada.
19. The Coptic Church is predominant in Ethiopia. There are also many Copts in Egypt.
20. A sou was a French copper coin of 5 centimes, the twentieth part of a franc.

Answers to Paper 43

1. A whinyard is a short sword often hung from the belt; it is also called a whinger.
2. Mr. Harry S. Truman, America's former President, was actually christened Harry S. Truman. He had two grandfathers whose christian names began with 'S' and in order not to offend either of them, his parents christened him simply 'S'.
3. Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia in 1952.
4. 'Mute of Malice' is a legal term referring to a defendant in court who wilfully and without being physically incapacitated, refuses to answer to a charge.
5. Gray's 'Elegy' is believed to be associated with the churchyard at Stoke Poges in Buckinghamshire, where most of it was written.
6. His Polynesian friends called Robert Louis Stevenson 'Tusitala' which means Teller of Tales.
7. The Court of the Lord Lyon is the Scottish Court of Chivalry. Its English equivalent is the Heralds College, or College of Arms.
8. A glockenspiel is a musical instrument consisting of a set of tuned steel bars or tubes which are played with one or two hammers, decorated with horsetails. They are carried in German military bands.
9. Shakespeare was a member of the company which called itself "The Lord Chamberlain's Men"; later this name was changed to "The King's Men".
10. The European part of Soviet Russia has the largest population: 109 million inhabitants.
11. Delitescence is a state of being inactive, unrevealed, quiescent, not manifest, especially medically of symptoms of disease, particularly of a sudden subsidence of inflammation.
12. The five fields for which the Nobel Prize can be awarded are: physics, chemistry, literature, medicine and physiology, and the furtherance of world peace.
13. Alfred Bernard Nobel was the inventor of dynamite.
14. A cordwainer was a leather-worker or a shoemaker, especially one who used cordovan leather which took its name from the Spanish town of Cordova.
15. Whistler used a butterfly instead of a signature on many of his pictures.
16. Carpology is the study of the structure of fruits and seeds.

17. The wasting disease is phthisis; the first two letters of the word are not pronounced.
18. You ret flax if you soften it by soaking it in water.
19. The Ordnance Survey Department is a department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
20. The Batavian Republic was the name given to Holland after its conquest by France in 1795.

Answers to Paper 44

1. A Dry Bob is a boy at Eton College who plays cricket, a Wet Bob is an Etonian who rows. (These terms are only used in the Summer half.)
2. Sack is the anglicised version of the Spanish word 'secco', meaning dry. It refers to the dry white wines from Spain or the Canary Islands.
3. *Passer domesticus* is the zoological name for the common sparrow—*Erithacus rubecula* is the robin. The nursery rhyme is of course: "Who killed Cock Robin? I, said the Sparrow, with my bow and arrow".
4. "Fostershire" was the nickname for the Worcestershire Cricket Team, because of the many members of the Foster family who played in the team.
5. Bedlam is the vulgarised form of Bethlehem, and referred to a hospital for the insane in London named after St. Mary of Bethlehem.
6. The Princes in the Tower were Edward V and his brother, the Duke of York.
7. The three senior orders of Knighthood which are bestowed by the Sovereign are:
 The Most Noble Order of the Garter.
 The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.
 The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.
8. *Sine die* means literally "without a day"; it means the court is indefinitely adjourned.
9. The Triple Crown in horse-racing is to have won the St. Leger, the Derby and the 2,000 Guineas.
10. Preference Shares are shares on which a dividend is payable to the shareholders by a trading concern, before that on Ordinary Shares.

11. Alaska belonged to Russia and was bought in 1867 for \$7,200,000. It was previously named Russian America.
12. The wife of Brutus in "Julius Caesar" was also called Portia.
13. The famous person held prisoner in the Chateau d'If was the Count of Monte Cristo.
14. Pelota is the national game of the Basques, played in the South of France, Spain and South America in which a hard ball is struck against a wall with a kind of wickerwork racket fastened to the hand.
15. The connection between London Bridge and wool dates back to the reign of Henry II when the first stone bridge over the Thames was begun. It was paid for by a special tax on wool.
16. The following parts of England are called Isles but are not islands: Isle of Thanet, Isle of Ely, Isle of Purbeck, Isle of Dogs, Isle of Grain, Kent. Isle of Oxney, Kent.
17. The name of Queen Victoria's mother was Victoria.
18. The following English words have all the vowels in their right order: abstemious, facetious.
19. Indonesia used to be the Dutch East Indies.
20. A doyen of the Diplomatic Corps is that envoy of a foreign nation who has been accredited longest to a Government or Court where he represents his country and who, therefore, takes precedence over the representatives of other nations whose appointments were later.

Answers to Paper 45

1. The first athlete to run the mile in under 4 minutes was Dr. Roger Bannister at the Empire Games in Vancouver, 1954. His time was 3 min. 58.8 secs.
2. Sadler's Wells got its name from a spring in Clerkenwell once owned by a Mr. Sadler who, in order to attract visitors, built booths and a garden around it in which singers, dancers and acrobats gave performances.
3. Four wickets are still to fall when the 8th man goes in to bat.
4. Long John Silver's parrot was called Captain Flint.
5. The Hundred Years' War was fought between England and France from 1337-1453.

6. The Great Steward of Scotland is Prince Charles, the Duke of Cornwall.
7. Great Britain does not include Northern Ireland—the United Kingdom does.
8. Welkin is the sky, heaven.
9. The equivalent rank in the Army to Air Vice-Marshal is Major-General.
10. It was G. Bernard Shaw who said that “every man over forty is a scoundrel.”
11. Micklegarth was the old Nordic and English name for Constantinople or Istanbul.
12. The foreign capital nearest to London is Brussels (217 miles); Paris is 219 miles and The Hague 226 miles away.
13. The present name for the former A.T.S. is the Women’s Royal Army Corps.
14. Charles John Huffam were the Christian names of Charles Dickens.
15. The Bill entitling women to vote was passed in 1928 on July 2.
16. Queen Victoria died at Osborne, Isle of Wight.
17. Brazil was a kingdom until King Pedro II was dethroned in 1889. The country has since been a republic.
18. British audiences rise for the Halleluja Chorus from Handel’s Messiah. George II set this tradition at the first London performance in 1743 at Covent Garden. He was so touched by the beauty of the music that he rose to his feet. The whole assembly followed his lead.
19. A Portuguese Man o’ War is a beautifully coloured jelly fish which because of a float that projects above the water, can sail before a wind.
20. The only words which appear on British postage stamps are ‘postage’ and ‘revenue’.

Answers to Paper 46

1. Portugal owns the Island of Macao, near Hong Kong, and a portion of the Island of Timor in the Malay Archipelago.
2. A maulstick is a long, thin rod with a wooden or soft leather ball at the upper end used by painters as rest for the wrist so as to steady the brush hand.

3. Soviet Russia annexed parts of Germany (East Prussia) and Finland (parts of Karelia and the Petsamo area).
4. The maximum number of chevrons worn by a British sergeant-major is not three as is generally believed, but four. The only unit where this occurs is the 16th Airborne Divisional Signals Regiment, successor to the Middlesex Yeomanry, whose Quartermaster-Sergeant wears four chevrons.
5. The tam-o'-shanter is called after the hero of Burns' poem of this name who wore that kind of cap. (He wore his 'gude blue bonnet'.) It is a soft woolly bonnet with a flat crown, formerly worn by Scottish ploughmen and others.
6. Particel, meaning a small part. Auricle and ventricle are the names of two chambers of the heart.
7. A normal person has 24 ribs and that applies to men *and* women.
8. A kelpie is a water-sprite in Scots folklore frequently in the form of a horse which is malicious, lures people into the water and drowns them.
9. If you could travel from Tokio to London by car you would have to cross the Sea of Japan between Japan and Manchuria, and the North Sea or the Channel between the Continent and Britain.
10. You should thank heaven 'for a good man's love'.
11. Gibraltar is Britain's only possession on the European continent.
12. The first penny post was introduced in London in 1680 by William Dockwra.
13. Magnesium sulphate is more popularly known as Epsom Salt.
14. A Wykehamist is a student or former student of Winchester College.
15. The first English daily newspaper was the Daily Courant, first published in 1702.
16. Johore is a Sultanate in Malaya, Lodore Falls is a beauty spot in the Lake District by Lake Derwentwater. (There is also a Canyon of Lodore in Colorado).
17. *Italic* letters slope down from right to left.
18. Baile Atha Cliath is the Irish name for Dublin.
19. The official title of the Legislature of Guernsey is the States of Guernsey.
20. The United States entered the last war after the bombing by the Japanese of Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941.

Answers to Paper 47

1. A ridge of high pressure indicates generally fine weather.
2. Moules Marinières are mussels cooked in a white wine sauce which is thickened, and eaten from a soup plate.
3. A blue-coat boy is a pupil of Christ's Hospital in Horsham, Sussex.
4. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson was the real name of Lewis Carroll.
5. Her Majesty's Leader of the Opposition receives £2,000 per annum.
6. The Yale of Beaufort is one of the Queen's Beasts—a beast with two horns which can be swivelled; it is a form of heraldic antelope.
7. Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills were the christian names of Oscar Wilde.
8. The island of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, once belonged to Britain.
9. A spiral staircase are steps which wind constantly about a centre while undergoing continual change of plane.
10. Terne is an alloy of lead and tin.
11. Chop Suey is a Chinese dish of pieces of fried meat, onions, and other vegetables, served with rice and flavoured with sesame oil.
12. The Chops of the Channel are the entrance to the English Channel from the Atlantic.
13. This economic truism was propounded by Mr. Micawber in Dickens' "David Copperfield".
14. Shelley was drowned off the Italian coast near La Spezia in 1822.
15. Three American Presidents were assassinated: Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.
16. A duck landing on water puts its feet slightly in front to act as brakes.
17. Sir Francis Chantrey, famous British sculptor, who died in 1841, left the interest in the bulk of his estate—£150,000—in trust for the President and Trustees of the Royal Academy. The income from it is still being used for the purchase of paintings and sculptures by artists residing in Britain at the time of execution for the encouragement of fine art.
18. The Iceni were ancient Britons who lived in what is now Norfolk and Suffolk. One of their queens was Boadicea.

19. A Turk's Head is a round long-handled broom or brush for dusting ceilings.
20. The Lady of Shalott in Tennyson's famous poem.

Answers to Paper 48

1. 'Close-time' for trout-fishing is from September until February.
2. The famous 'missing link' is the Coelacanth.
3. The only event of the flat-racing season in which women competitors can take part is the Newmarket Town Plate.
4. French and Flemish (a Dutch dialect) are the official languages of Belgium.
5. An income of £500 per year is equivalent to £1 7s. 4½d. per day.
6. Cinema is the colloquial or abbreviated form of cinematograph or kinematograph, meaning literally motion picture.
7. Lemon and melon.
8. Recorder means:
 1. A mechanical device for recording sounds.
 2. An instrument similar to the flageolet or pipe.
 3. The principal judicial official of cities or boroughs having a Court of Quarter Sessions.
 4. One who records or sets down in writing.
 5. One who performs before a recording instrument.
9. The official name of Australia is the Commonwealth of Australia.
10. A duniwassal is a Highland gentleman of secondary rank.
11. The present King Idris was proclaimed King in December 1951. His full name is Mohammed Idris el Senussi, first King of Libya.
12. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, once independent countries, now form part of the Soviet Union.
13. Affluent means abundant, wealthy or inflowing; diffuent means becoming liquid, melting or flowing away in different directions.
14. Storax is a resin from the storax tree with a scent like vanilla.
15. A Sauna is a Finnish steam bath.
16. Grenada is a British colony in the West Indies in the Windward Islands.

17. Germany is allowed to maintain an armed force of twelve divisions.
18. This sentence is part of the stirring last 'Message to the Public' by Captain Robert Falcon Scott, the famous polar explorer.
19. About 70% of the human body consists of water.
20. Turbid means muddy, thick, lacking clarity.

Answers to Paper 49

1. The Sublime Porte used to be the name of the Court and Government of the Sultans of Turkey.
2. A spur-royal was a gold coin mostly issued in the reign of James I (worth about 15s.) having a spur-like sign on the reverse side.
3. Cuneate means wedge-shaped.
4. Burgundy wine should be served at room temperature.
5. G.O.P. means 'Grand Old Party', an affectionate name for the Republican Party.
6. Yell, Fetlar, Mainland and Muckle Roe are some of the Shetland Isles.
7. An official receiver is an official appointed by a Court of Law to collect and receive monies, or administer property, which are forfeited, or the ownership of which is under dispute.
8. The Duma was the Lower House of the Russian Parliament before the Bolsheviks came to power.
9. 'History is bunk' was said by Henry Ford during his libel suit against the Chicago Tribune in July 1919.
10. The Minquiers are a group of islands belonging to Britain off the French coast in the Gulf of St. Malo. They were recently awarded to Britain by the International Court of Justice.
11. To overcome the earth's gravity, a space rocket would have to have an initial speed of roughly 25,000 m.p.h.
12. Pikemen serve in the Honourable Artillery Company.
13. Muscatel is a sweet white wine made from muscatel grapes; muscardine is the dormouse.
14. Baron Munchausen was an 18th century German writer of improbable and incredible stories and yarns (1720-1797).

15. Lady Browning is the famous novelist who writes under the name of Daphne du Maurier.
16. A docker works at the quayside, the stevedore works on the ship—both are engaged in loading and unloading freight and cargo.
17. Yerba Buena was the old name of San Francisco. It became San Francisco in 1847.
18. Haddingtonshire is now called East Lothian.
19. They are all names of towns or counties or provincial districts on the South Island of New Zealand.
20. Chatham House is the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Answers to Paper 50

1. Len Hutton holds the record for the highest individual innings with 364 runs made at the Oval in 1938.
2. A feminine rhyme is a double rhyme consisting of a stressed followed by an unstressed syllable.
3. Menhir is a single tall upright stone set up as a monument; menhaden is a kind of large herring found on the East coast of the United States yielding oil and used as manure.
4. The letter 'n' is on the bottom row of keys between 'b' and 'm'.
5. A new American President will take office (unless President Eisenhower is re-elected)—on January 20, 1957.
6. Mephistopheles was an evil spirit in the legend of Faust to whom Faust sold his soul.
7. Cattleyas, Dendrobiums and Cymbidiums are all species of orchids.
8. The Crown Colony of British Honduras has a common frontier with Mexico.
9. Fortified wine is wine with the addition of brandy to raise the alcoholic strength.
10. Scotland has approximately 5 million inhabitants. The estimated figure for 1951 was 5,095,969—since then the population has slightly increased.
11. Meningitis is the inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain or spinal cord or both.
12. The English name for Livorno is Leghorn after which a breed of chicken is named.

13. 'Secondo' is the accompaniment in a piano duet—that is the part played by the person sitting on the left. It is also used to distinguish a portion of the music to be played the second time, but not the first.
14. Wall-fruit are fried snails, a traditional, almost forgotten regional delicacy in Berkshire and Wiltshire, now being popularized again.
15. A4 is the famous Bath Highway running from London through Bath and Bristol to Avonmouth.
16. Tattycoram was Miss Meagles' maid in "Little Dorrit".
17. Majolica is a kind of pottery originally thought to have been made at Majorca—later in Italy. It was originally coated with an opaque white enamel ornamented with metallic colours.
18. The Midas Touch is the gift of turning everything to profit—after a mythical Phrygian king who turned every object which he touched to gold.
19. The Great Cham of Literature was the name given to Dr. Johnson as the autocrat or monarch of literature of his age.
20. Cheltenham, Royal Tunbridge Wells, Malvern, Droitwich, Bath, Buxton and Harrogate are all famous for their waters.

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